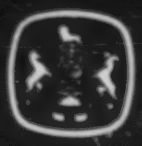

Province of
British Columbia

B.C. Police Commission Annual Report 1983/84

Review of the Year

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Crime Statistics

●

Police Academy

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Complaints

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Progress Report from the Commission

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The Honourable R.D. Smith, Q.C.
Attorney General of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR MR. SMITH:

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the fiscal year 1983/1984 pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 of the Police Act, S.B.C. 1974, chapter 64.

Yours truly,

MALCOLM A. MATHESON

Chairman
British Columbia
Police Commission

September 1984

The Honourable Robert Gordon Rogers,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the period April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984 is respectfully submitted.

BRIAN R.D. SMITH
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General
September 1984

(604) 668-2385

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION
405, 815 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E6

1983/84 ANNUAL REPORT
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REVIEW OF THE YEAR

Crimes and Other Offences in British Columbia

The statistics section of the report has been expanded and a number of changes have been made. This year's report includes not only crime statistics but also data on 'other' federal offences, provincial statute offences and municipal by-law offences (excluding parking violations). The data is given in raw numbers of offences, in rates per capita and rate trends over recent years. The number of adults and juveniles charged with criminal offences and juveniles treated informally by the police, and the corresponding rates per capita, are also given along with rate trends since 1977.

Traffic offences and traffic accident data are also reported in more detail and in terms of both raw numbers and rates per kilometre driven. Certain measures of police activity since 1977 to reduce impaired driving and data on the trends in police strength and police workload are also provided. It is hoped that the changes will help to provide a more comprehensive indication of law-breaking in the province and the work of the police.

This is the first year since 1977 that we have not seen an appreciable increase in crimes in the province. In contrast to the increase of almost 9% in 1982 over the previous year, the volume of crimes levelled off in 1983 and in fact showed a very slight decrease (0.7%). While property offences increased slightly (1.1%) crimes against persons declined substantially (6.8%) and other federal offences also dropped (3%).

The decrease in violent crimes is due in large measure to a drop of 6.9% in the number of assaults. The number of robberies also decreased 15.1%, primarily due to a drop in street robberies. Vancouver, however, experienced a 34% increase in bank hold-ups.

In the property crime category, the most important changes were in motor vehicle thefts (down 15.2%), frauds (down 9.2%), theft over $ 200 (up 9.6%) and breaking and entering (up 4%).

The trends in crime volume are shown more emphatically when population is taken into account. While crimes per capita increased 46% from 1977 to 1982, in 1983 the overall rate dropped by 2%.

The data are not quite as encouraging, however, when the persons charged figures are examined. The number of adults charged with all crimes dropped 2.3% but the number charged with crime index offences - the crimes most reliably reported, which tend to be offences against persons and the more serious property offences - rose 1.1%. Further,

and of greater concern, the number of juveniles charged increased 14.7% and the number treated informally rose 9.1%.

The difference between the trends for adults and juveniles is more marked when reported in terms of rates per capita. The adults charged rate declined 4.8% while the juveniles charged rate increased 15.6% and the number of juveniles per capita treated informally increased 10.3%.

The trends also tend to vary in different regions of the province. The crime profile for the province shows that while crimes against persons dropped in all regions, property crimes increased in all urban and suburban areas, and 'other' crimes increased in almost all urban and suburban areas. The overall number of crimes in greater Victoria was up 4.4% and in greater Vancouver 2.9%. In terms of rates per capita, greater Vancouver continued to show the highest rate - about 12% above the rate for the province as a whole. In contrast, the total number of crimes in rural areas dropped 6.1%, mostly because of decreases in property crimes and 'other' crimes. It might be noted, however, that crimes of violence decreased much more in urban and suburban areas than in rural British Columbia.

Considering the possiblity of crime having reached a plateau in British Columbia, there appear to be two major factors involved. One is the net migration into the province. Statistics Canada for 1983 shows a decrease in the tide of immigration to British Columbia. Obviously the economic slowdown in British Columbia, in terms of attracting people for employment opportunities, has been a major influence in this regard. As indicated in last year's report, the crime rate is higher in the younger age classifications, which are the ones most likely to be migrating in search of employment opportunities.

The other factor is based on the field experience of police officers around the province, who have noticed a decrease in liquor related offences, which is borne out by the experienced decrease in assaults of 6.8% as well as other liquor related offences such as wilful damage and disturbing the peace which are down 6.2%. This is also reflected in a drop in liquor sales in the province for 1983.

Turning to drug offences, 1983 showed an increase of 22.9% in heroin offences. This is still of great concern because of its connection with crime in urban areas. Possession of cannabis offences declined slightly (1%) and traffic in cannabis dropped 19.3%. The cultivation of cannabis, however, increased 61.8%.

As regards traffic offences, the significant fact to note is that while the volume of criminal traffic offences and serious provincial statute traffic offences declined (13% and 2% respectively) the offence rates per kilometre driven continued to rise. The criminal code traffic offence rate dropped from 1977 to 1980 but since then has returned to the 1977 levels, rising 2.6% in 1983. The rate for serious provincial statute

offences has increased steadily since 1978, 16% this past year and 69% from 1978 to 1983. The same is roughly true for 'other' traffic offences.

We are advised that the marked increase in traffic offence rates very likely is the result of more vigorous, concerted and efficient traffic law enforcement by the police in recent years and not to an actual increase in traffic law-breaking by the driving public. In fact, it has been suggested to us that driving behaviour is probably better than it used to be, due both to police activity and the work of a number of community groups and the schools, particularly with regard to impaired driving. In the latter connection, this report shows that while casualty accident rates rose after a dip in 1982, the rate of alcohol related casualty accidents continue to drop, bringing it down again to pre-1979 levels.

British Columbia as Compared to Other Provinces

The latest figures published by Statistics Canada are for the calendar year 1982, and show offences per 100,000 population for all provinces. Again British Columbia led all the other provinces in its crime rate (13,587) and was well ahead of the national crime rate (8,945) particularly in crimes of violence, where we approach close to double the national rate.

In their latest crime reports Statistics Canada show the rate of crime per 100,000 population in all police jurisdictions across the country (see the appendix of this report). In each one of the groups of jurisdictions, a British Columbia municipality is shown as having the highest crime rate, ranging from Vancouver in Group 1 to Courtenay in Group 7. As is noted in the data contained in the appendix, in each instance the crime rate in the British Columbia municipality well exceeds the average crime rate shown for its particular group.

Concerns about Crime

Although we have experienced a slowdown in the overall growth of crime in British Columbia, I would emphasize the difference between the urban and rural areas, with the continued growth of crime in the urban regions of our province.

A further issue is the level of accuracy that we have found in the whole process in crime reporting. As indicated in the body of the report there is a margin of error in the data as reported by the police forces. This is coupled with changes in the Criminal Code in certain categories, such as assaults, which required changes in coding and does not allow us to make a direct comparison between 1982 and 1983 on this category, which is the category showing a major decrease. Because of these error rates, I would urge caution in the use of the data contained in this report. Steps are being taken to improve the level of accuracy in the forthcoming year.

It is of some interest to note that in the United States victimization surveys in 1981 showed 41 million victimizations as compared to 12

million crimes reported to the police. In view of the rapidly changing nature of our own population and crime problems and the need for an accurate data base upon which to plan the allocation of scarce police resources, I would recommend we also utilize victimization services as a more accurate method of measuring crime and changes in crime. This would be of particular value in the evaluation of any crime prevention programme, for without accurate crime data we can never be certain that a programme is reducing crime or simply showing an increase by improving the reporting of crime.

A problem which has continued from last year is the use of firearms in robberies. Last year saw a 30.6% increase in robberies and almost doubling of the use of firearms during these robberies. This year, as mentioned earlier, Vancouver has experienced 233 bank robberies, an increase of 34%, most of which have been committed by experienced criminals with weapons. It is of some concern, therefore, to note in data from the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer for British Columbia, that in 1983 there were 6,045 lost, stolen or missing firearms.

Police Strength

Although the total number of police officers in the province has increased steadily since 1973, the police-population ratio has decreased considerably from 1973 to 1978, with a slight increase since then to 1983. The independent municipal police forces in terms of actual strength have remained virtually unchanged for the past three years.

Statistics Canada reports show us slightly below the national rate of 2.1 officers per 1,000 citizens, with British Columbia having 2.0 officers per 1,000 population. The cost of this level of police service per citizen increased in 1983 by 9.7% to $ 134.88. In total in British Columbia we spent approximately 333 million dollars in 1983 on provincial and municipal police services by all levels of government.

The issue that now arises is that in times of budget restraints and reduced revenues at all levels of government, we also being faced with increased demands being made on the police. The police, as a major agency operating 24 hours a day, has, in this year, experienced an increase in calls for service by the public to such an extent that some screening is having to take place as to which calls a police car will respond to and what priority will be assigned to the call. The challenge of the present and the future will very definitely be to cope with this greater demand for service with a fixed level of manpower. This is also complicated by the increased sophistication of criminals, particularly in the organized and white collar crime areas, which in turn demands expensive high technology equipment for the police to maximize the effectiveness of their manpower in investigations.

I am particularly pleased to report the substantial progress that has been made in the development of computer capability in the greater Victoria region on the part of the police boards and police who have in-

tegrated and developed shared services. I see this as a particularly fruitful approach to acquiring the high technology and accompanying skills police will require in the future.

British Columbia Police Commission

Mr. Paul St. Pierre retired as a member of the Commission in October, 1983, after completing four years of service. During this term he made a significant contribution to the advancement of police community relations, with particular emphasis on the citizen complaint process. Mr. G.L. Dalton had retired at the end of 1982 as Acting Chairman of the Commission. In May, 1983, he was re-appointed as a temporary member on an on-call basis to sit on public complaint appeal hearings and appeals under the Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act in order to provide the necessary quorum. Again, due to budget restrictions, no appointments were made to the two full time vacancies on the Commission. It is hoped that a second commissioner on a full time basis can be appointed in the forthcoming year.

Personnel

Again this year there have been substantial personnel changes in the staff on the Commission which were all completed by the end of the year. I look forward to the forthcoming year as to one of stability and the opportunity to focus in on specific issues of long standing concern with the experienced and highly professional staff and executive officers now serving the Commission.

Chief Constable R.A. Peterson was seconded from the Saanich Police Department in May, 1983, to act as consultant on the certification and standard project. We were pleased to have the support of the Saanich Police Board in making his services available.

Inspector G.W.K. King completed his term of secondment to the Commission in July 1983, and returned to police duty with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment in Surrey. Inspector King was replaced by Inspector R.E. O'Connor, who joined the Commission from the Prince Rupert Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.

Inspector H.A. Jenkins completed his term of secondment in February, 1984, and returned to duty at the West Vancouver Police Department, and was promoted shortly thereafter to Deputy Chief Constable at that department. Inspector N.G. Larkin from Vancouver City Police was seconded for two years as his replacement, joining us in March, 1984.

I am pleased to report the addition of Dr. S.A. Thorvaldson to the staff of the Commission as Director of Research and Evaluation. Dr. Thorvaldson has been with the Ministry for twenty-four years, and brings to this position a level of expertise that will be great assistance in projects planned for 1984.

Police Academy

As was reported last year the contractual supervision of the Police Academy was transferred from the Commission to the office of the Assistant Deputy Minister of Police Services. The Commission still retains responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the level of training provided to police personnel. In line with this responsibility the annual report of the Academy is included in the Commission's report as evidence of the continuing excellent level of training provided to police personnel in spite of the severe budget restrictions.

Mr. John Post resigned as Director of the Academy in May, 1983, to take up the position of Acting Chief Constable for the Saanich Police Department during the periond of Chief Peterson's secondment to the Commission, and was later confirmed in that position.

After nation-wide advertising for a replacement, a selection panel was convened and chose Superintendent Phil Crosby-Jones of the Calgary Police Department as the new director of the Police Academy. Mr. Crosby-Jones took up his new duties September 6th, 1983, and has continued the high level of training service provided by this Academy.

Budget

The Commission's budget for the fiscal year 1983/84 of $ 266,263 represents a 53 percent reduction from the previous year, 1982/83, of $ 499,093, which was itself a 25 percent reduction from the budget for the fiscal year 1981/82. This continued series of major budget reductions has naturally curtailed our range and depth of activities and has been accomplished in a large measure by not having the two vacant member positions on the Commission filled during the year.

Again, however, I am pleased to report that in spite of these severe budget restraints we have been able to successfully complete a wide range of assignments and programmes as noted in the main body of the report.

Complaints Process

As I indicated in last year's report, Mr. W.F. Beamish was appointed as executive officer with the complaints process as part of his responsibility. The objective in Mr. Beamish's appointment was to improve public awareness of the complaint process and assist complainants in submitting their complaints to both the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and municipal police departments. His appointment has assisted the Commission greatly in monitoring the effectiveness of the citizen complaint system and although I am satisfied it is operating at an adequate level, there are obvious needs for improvement. We hope to develop specific changes during the forthcoming year, particularly after a study for the Metro Toronto Police Complaints Commission.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE ACADEMY

As submitted by Phil Crosby-Jones, Director

Education and training is an ongoing process continuing throughout the entire career of a police officer, the primary objective of which is to develop and fulfill the individual, both within and towards his or her profession, as well as in terms of personal commitment to the principles of public service.

The changing role of the police, together with the increased community demands for service, the growing emphasis on specialization, and police use of new technology, have given rise to the need for a wider range of educational and training initiatives that reach every member of the police service as well as their civilian support staff.

To meet these needs, greater emphasis was placed on decentralized services, which resulted in a number of key courses, workshops and seminars held on Vancouver Island, an assessment centre conducted at Nelson, and a series of province wide seminars on legal issues, notably the Young Offenders Act provided in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the entire police community.

In a further effort to reach all operational police personnel, again in liaison with the Training Section, RCMP "E" Division, Roll Call video productions were stepped up covering topics as diverse as robbery, the use of baton and handcuffs, and spousal assault.

Perhaps the most popular, widely circulated and acclaimed project sponsored by the Academy is the booklet "Issues of Interest", an analysis of case law decisions and various law related topics, published quarterly and written by Chief Constable John Post, Saanich Police Department, who relinquished his position as Director of the Academy in May, 1983. As the only publication of its kind in Canada specifically for police, it is used as resource material by the Canadian Police College as well as all other major police training centres. In addition to police interest, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, schools, universities and colleges have requested and been placed on the mailing list.

Due to government restraint, a reduction in the level of funding for police training is expected in the next fiscal year. To offset this development, preparation has been made to generate additional revenue through a series of job related evening courses for police based on reasonable tuition fees. Course scheduling has also been structured so that candidates who require accommodation can be housed in the limited student residence at the Justice Institute, thus reducing significantly the cost of outside accommodation.

Peace Officers General Training Programme

Despite a busy schedule of Block IV and V training throughout the year for those constables in their second and third year of service, it was not until March 1984 that an eighteen month lull in Block I recruit training came to an end with the commencement of Class # 28. One hundred and twelve contables attained Certified Constable status after completing the final phase of their Block training.

Traditionally, the Academy has relied upon the General Training Programme for the bulk of training activity. Economic conditions that brought police recruiting to a virtual standstill throughout the province and indeed the country, resulted in a reduction of 7,502 student training days from the previous fiscal year.

The issue of pre-employment training was addressed at two symposia. Several training models were advanced supplemented by statistics which indicated that the majority of police officers who have joined the service during the past seven years already possess post-secondary education. A proposal was made that recruits entering the General Training Programme be paid at a lower salary for the duration of initial instruction resulting in a saving to municipalities. This proposal was left with the Police Boards for their consideration and further action.

The recruit training manual was thoroughly reviewed, amended and extensively rewritten with a view to professional volume printing for use in part as a training manual for Reserve/Auxiliary police province-wide.

Throughout the year, applicants to municipal police service with previous police service were permitted to qualify through the exemtpion process to bypass the first three Blocks of training. Eight candidates successfully completed this series of aptitude tests.

Advanced Training Programme

Eventual success in policing depends on the critically important element of people in police organizations, whose salaries and benefits absorb approximately 85% of department budgets. The best return on this investment can only be realized through well trained and educated individuals whose knowledge, skill and attitudes are current and consistent with contemporary police practice and thought. The Advanced Training Programme is designed to meet this requirement, anticipating change in law, policy and procedure, and responding with appropriate learning opportunities.

In excess of 150 training courses, seminars, workshops and activities were offered during the years on forty-nine different topics, generating 7,337 student training days, which represents an increase of 528 days over the previous year.

Driving, especially in pursuit situations, is a controversial aspect of police activity, requiring considerable skill and dexterity. The three-day Advanced Police Driving Course comes to grips with driver limitations and capabilities and those of the vehicle in pursuit situations. Due to importance and demand placed on this competency, twenty-four courses were conducted at the Boundary Bay driving facility.

A number of one-day workshops and seminars proved both practical and popular and were offered both on the mainland and Vancouver Island, among them, Stress and the Police Family, Psychological Profiling, Drug Seminars, and Neurolinguistic Interviewing.

Pre-promotion exam legal update lectures had special appeal and resulted in a higher level of achievement by candidates.

Through contract with Employment and Immigration Canada, a third two-week Advanced Investigators course was attended by Immigration officers from across Canada bringing to forty-eight those trained through the Academy.

The Programme Director of Advanced Programmes is responsible for liaison with the Canadian Police College and RCMP "E" Division Training Section, and facilitates the placement of municipal police candidates on courses conducted at these institutions.

Research, Development and Assessment

This section responded to a diverse range of requests for course development, evaluation and production of training material. In addition to the ongoing management of Roll Call Training video tapes, special projects were undertaken to produce both written material and video tapes in connection with the Young Offenders legislation, Spousal Assault policy, and Intercultural training in conjunction with the Vancouver Police Department.

A performance appraisal system for supervisory ranks of Corporal and Sergeant was developed and circulated to the police community for initial study and reaction. If accepted, this system will not only provide a means for recording specific observed behaviour on the job, but can be used as a component of the promotional process to provide an accurate picture of actual job performance. The information from such a system can also be used to validate the supervisory Assessment Centre.

Ten assessment centres were held to determine the suitability of ninety-five candidates ranging from those seeking entry to the police service, those aspiring to the junior supervisory ranks, to sergeants seeking promotion to Staff Sergeant.

A concerted effort was made to promote personal growth and educational development among graduates of the Block programme and those

attending the Constable Advanced Programme, through participation in the Police Advanced Certificate of Education Progamme, which grants credit for courses successfully completed at the Academy, College and University level. Two members of the Vancouver Police Department completed the requisite courses and have been granted certificates.

An active promotion exam service was provided on request which involves the preparation and marking of exams.

Reserve/Auxiliary Training

Extracts from the Block I Recruit Manual were provided as standard training material for Reserve/Auxiliary members throughout the province. Instruction was also given to a number of municipal reserve members. Exams were prepared and marked to assist with the certification programme.

STATISTICS

This section provides a selection of offence data[1] and other statistics related to the work of the police in the province. (See Appendix A-1 for an alphabetical list of definitions of most of the terms used in this section and other explanatory notes.)

No attempt is made here to interpret or explain the data. The reader should exercise considerable caution in attempting to do so. Change in the number or rate of an offence from year to year may be due to actual changes in the number or rate at which the offence occurs. But alternatively it may be due to one or more of several other factors - changes in the rate at which the public report the offence, changes in police response and charging policy, or changes in the reliability and accuracy of the data system. For example, the proportion of sexual assault offences reported may have changed in recent years. Traffic offence rates have risen sharply, but this seems to be due more to changes in police enforcement policy and technical or administrative efficiency than to actual changes in traffic law-breaking. Some offence categories - particularly so-called 'victimless' offences such as drug offences and traffic violations - are largely determined by enforcement policies while other categories are mostly determined by reporting rates.

A) All Offences

Volume of offences. The data describing all offences in the province according to reporting police service are given in Table A-1. The statistics for the same offence categories, but not including percent change, are given in Appendix A-2 for specific municipalities and rural locations.

As regards crimes (described in more detail in Section B below), it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in the number of crimes in municipalities (where approximately 85% of the crimes occurred) and a decrease of almost 11% in rural areas. The overall result was a very slight general decrease in crimes in the province compared to the previous year, virtually no change. There was, however, a substantial drop in the number of provincial statute offences in the municipalities and rural areas policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Municipal by-law offences show a slight overall increase.

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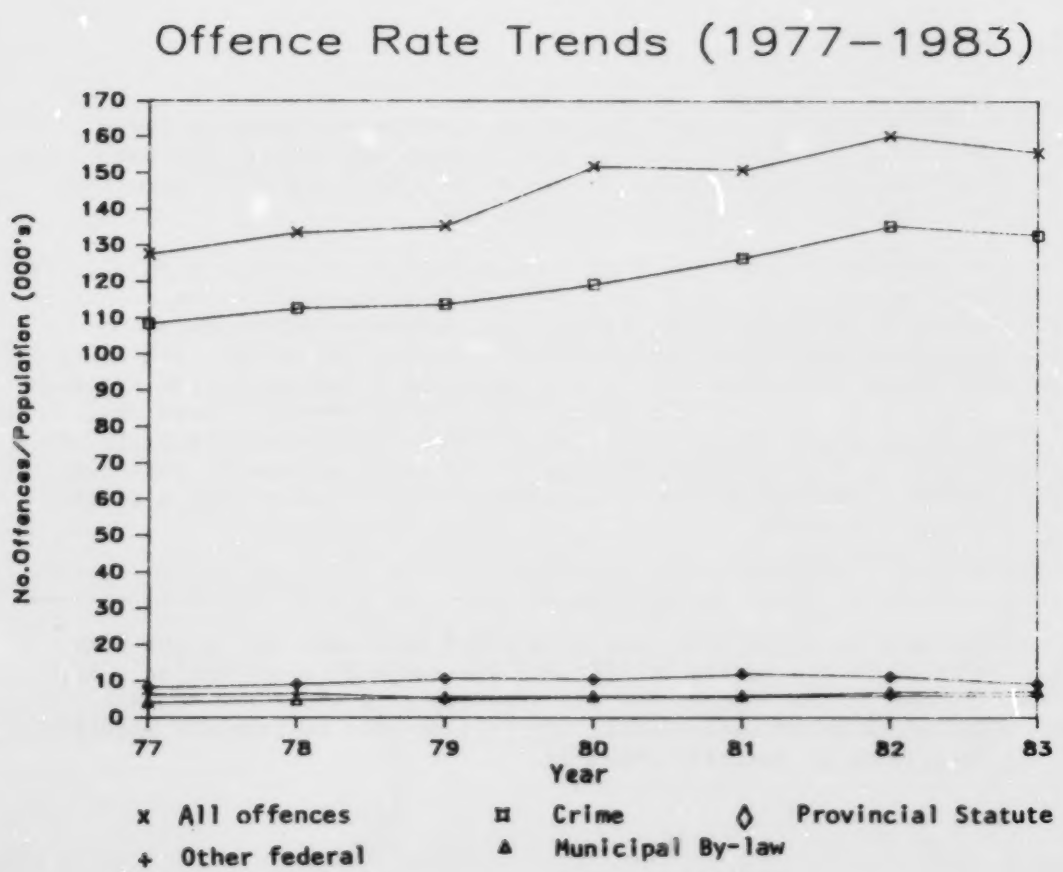
1 The data on which this report is based were supplied to the Commission in the Spring of 1984 and are subject to correction. Any changes in the figures for the province as a whole are not expected to be of consequence, but this may not be true for specific localities or specific offences.

Table A-1: All offences in 1983 and percent change over 1982

Agency	Crimes No.	Crimes % Change	Other Federal No.	Other Federal % Change	Provincial Statutes No.	Provincial Statutes % Change	Municipal By-laws No.	Municipal By-laws % Change	Total No.	Total % Change
Independent Municipal	121,242	1.9	3,665	1.0	2,138	-1.6	5,126	-8.2	132,171	1.4
RCMP Municipal	192,625	1.3	8,612	-6.3	15,079	-16.0	14,562	8.4	230,878	0.04
RCMP Rural	61,091	-10.9	5,228	9.4	8,953	-22.9	1,225	9.7	76,497	-11.1
Other Agencies	235	-12.3	45	-42.3	23	-8.0	0	0.0	303	-18.3
Total	375,193	-0.7	17,550	-0.7	26,193	-17.5	20,913	3.8	439,849	1.7

Offence rate trends. The numbers of offences per capita (1000 citizens) in each offence category from 1977 to 1983 are given in Figure A-1. (See Appendix A-3 for the data.) After several

Figure A-1



years of increase, the 1983 rates for two of the four categories show slight reductions. The crime rate appears to have dropped almost 2% and provincial statute offences are down about 18%. The substantial increase in the rate of municipal by-law infractions between 1977 and 1982 levelled off in 1983.

B) Crimes

Number of crimes. Table B-1 gives the total number of crimes in each general crime category and percent change over the previous year for each region of the province. The data for specific locations within each region are supplied in Appendix B-1. While crimes against property show, if anything, a slight increase overall, crimes against persons appear to show a considerable decline in almost all of the regions. The figures for other criminal offences suggest no clear trend across the province. As mentioned above, the total number of crimes for the province as a whole is close to what was in 1982.

Table B-1: Crimes in 1983 and percent change over 1982 by region

	Crime Category							
	Against Persons		Against Property		Other		Total	
Region	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
Greater Vancouver	11,734	-9.7	93,243	5.4	36,046	1.5	141,023	2.9
South Fraser	3,715	-5.1	34,303	3.7	14,984	-3.2	53,002	1.1
North Fraser	710	-18.0	5,788	4.3	2,911	3.7	9,409	2.0
Howe Sound & Coast	463	-10.4	2,826	2.7	1,602	0.4	4,891	0.6
Greater Victoria	1,911	-9.5	20,284	5.2	7,792	6.4	29,987	4.4
Other - B.C.	11,149	-2.2	83,589	-5.3	42,143	-8.4	136,881	-6.1
Total B.C.	29,682	-6.8	240,033	1.1	105,478	-3.0	375,193	-0.7

The volume of crimes and percent change over 1982 are given in greater detail in Table B-2. The decrease in offences against persons reported above can be seen here to be due mostly to the drop in the number of assaults and perhaps to some extent to the drop in robberies. In the crimes against property category, the significant drop in motor vehicle theft is also noteworthy. The increase in reported thefts over $ 200, however, easily balanced

the drop in motor vehicle thefts. Part of the increase in thefts over $ 200 appears to be due to a 45% increase in thefts of bicycles valued at over $ 200.

Table B-2: Selected types of crime in 1983 and percent change over 1982

Crime Type	No.	% Change
Crimes Against Persons		
Homicide	110	-17.9
Attempted Murder	115	-17.9
Sexual Offence	2,698	6.4[1]
Abduction	71	N.A.
Assaults	23,231	-6.9
Robbery	3,445	-15.1
Sub-total	29,670	-6.8
Crimes Against Property		
Breaking and Entering	59,800	4.0
Theft of Motor Vehicle	11,070	-15.2
Theft Over $ 200	53,814	9.6
Theft Under $ 200	96,063	-0.6
Possession of Stolen Property	3,464	-4.8
Frauds	15,822	-9.2
Sub-total	240,033	1.1
Other Crimes		
Prostitution	43	-6.5
Gaming and Betting	22	-57.7
Offensive Weapon	2,506	-9.5
Other	102,907	-2.8
Sub-total	105,478	-3.8
All Crimes Total	375,181[2]	-0.7

1 1982 figures do not exist because Abduction was added to the Code as a new offence in 1983

2 The discrepancy (12 cases) between this total and that given in Tables A-1 and B-1 occurred because of the use of different data printouts.

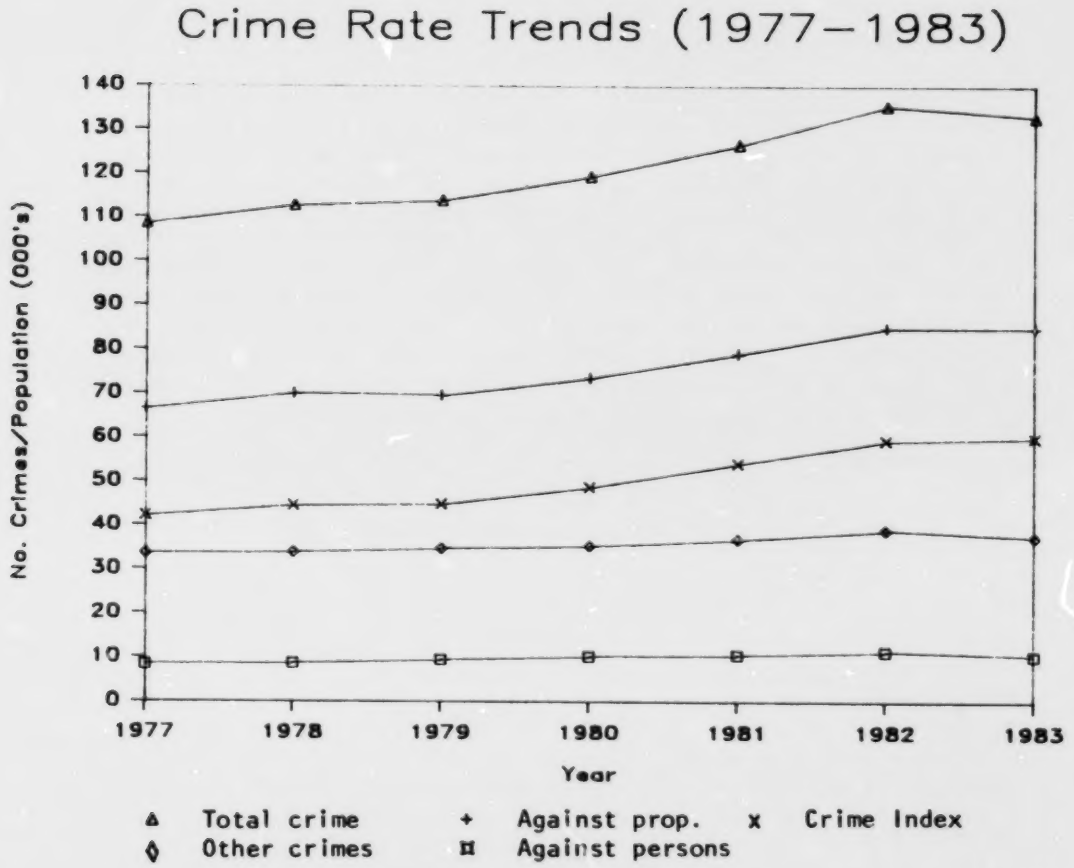
Crime rates. The number of crimes per capita in 1983 by crime category and region of the province are given in Table B-3. The rates for specific locations within each region are provided in Appendix B-2.

Table B-3: Crime rates for 1983 by region

		Crime Category			
Region	Population	Against Persons	Against Property	Other	Total
Greater Vancouver	933,644	12.6	100.4	38.2	151.1
South Fraser	413,367	9.0	83.0	36.2	128.2
North Fraser	67,861	10.5	85.3	42.9	138.7
Howe Sound and Coast	33,750	13.7	83.7	47.5	144.9
Greater Victoria	233,755	8.2	86.8	33.3	128.3
Other - B.C.	1,101,078	10.1	75.7	38.3	124.3
Total Province	2,783,455	10.7	86.2	37.9	134.8

Crime rate trends. The numbers of crimes per 1000 citizens from 1977 to 1983 for all crimes, each major crime category and crime index offences are indicated in Figure B-1. The data are provided in Appendix B-3. It will be seen that while the crime rate increased steadily from 1977 to 1982 (up 46%), there was a slight reversal of the trend in 1983. The overall crime rate dropped about 2%; crimes against persons and 'other' crimes decreased, respectively, 8% and 4%. The crimes against property rate, however, remained the same as the 1982 rate, and crime index offences per capita increased about 1%.

Figure B-1



Persons charged with crime. For adults, Table B-4 shows only slight or moderate changes in numbers charged with the various types of crimes and in the overall number. For juveniles, however, there were substantial increases in the numbers charged, particularly in the number charged with crimes against property. There also appears to be a considerable increase in the number of juveniles, particularly those chargeable with crimes against property and other crimes, who are dealt with by the police in an informal way. The crime index data show similar but slightly more conservative changes for juveniles.

Table B-4: Adults and juveniles charged and juveniles treated informally by the police in 1983 and percent change over 1982

Crime Category	Adults Charged No.	Adults Charged % Change	Juveniles Charged No.	Juveniles Charged % Change	Total No.	Total % Change	Juveniles Treated Informally No.	Juveniles Treated Informally % Change	Total Juveniles Charged/ Treated Informally No.	Total Juveniles Charged/ Treated Informally % Change
Against Persons	6,855	4.2	506	8.1	7,361	4.6	463	-0.1	969	3.6
Against Property	26,118	-2.2	10,708	16.3	36,826	2.5	4,914	8.3	15,622	13.7
Other Crimes	11,323	-6.1	1,220	5.2	12,543	-5.2	2,544	12.8	3,764	10.2
All Crimes	44,296	-2.3	12,434	14.7	56,730	0.9	7,921	9.1	20,355	12.5
Crime Index	16,308	1.1	6,164	13.1	22,472	4.2	2,364	6.7	8,528	11.3

Persons charged rate trends. The trends from 1977 to 1983 for adults and juveniles charged per capita with all crimes and major categories are given in Figure B-2 and for crime index offences in Figure B-3. The data are provided in Appendices B-4, B-5 and B-6. The adult all-crimes rate (Figure B-2) declined 4.8% compared to 1982, but the adult crime index offence rate (Figure B-3) remained the same. For juveniles, the number charged with all crimes per 1000 juveniles rose 15.6% in 1983 and the number treated informally increased by 10.3% (Figure B-2). For crime index offences (Figure B-3) the increases in the juvenile rates are slightly more conservative - a 13.6% increase in the charged rate and a 6.1% rise in the treated informally rate.

Figure B-2

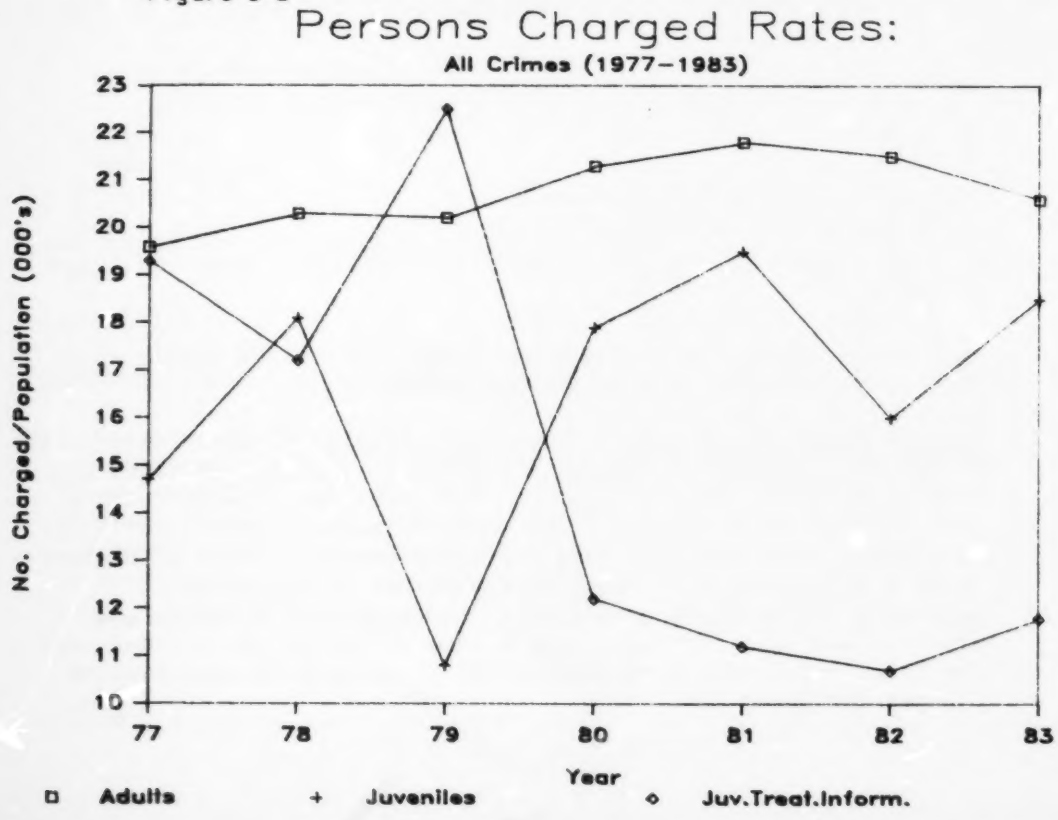
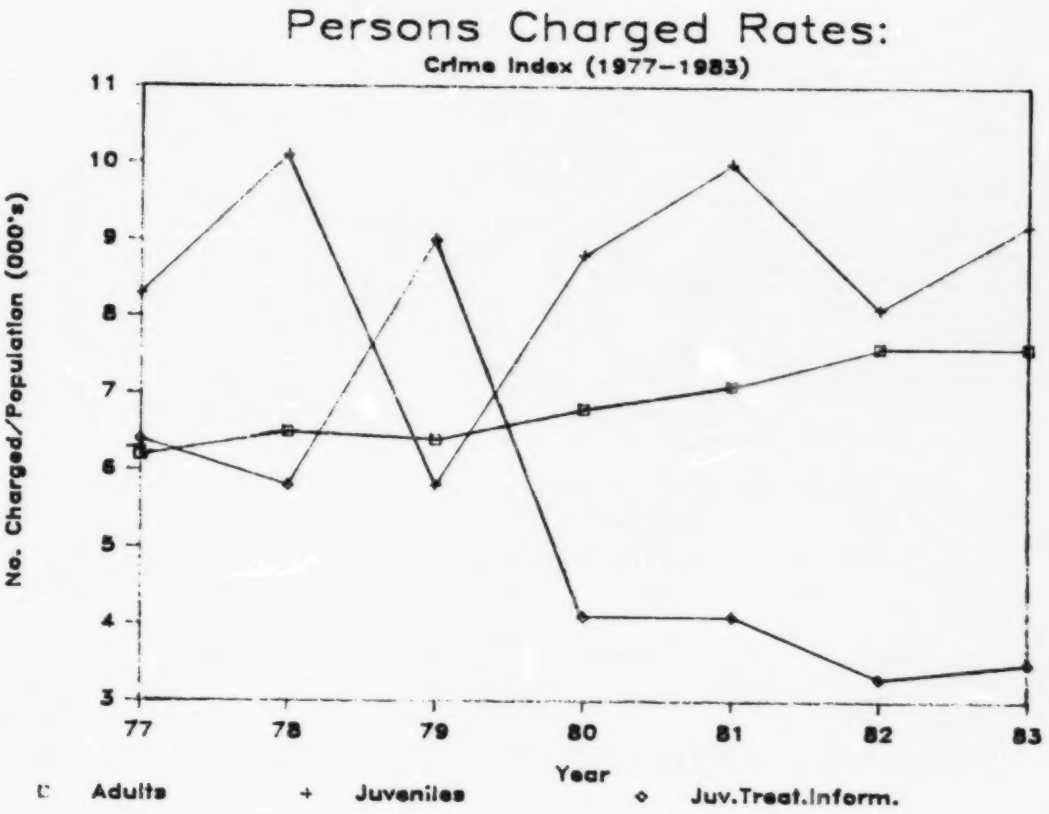


Figure B-3



C) Drug Offences

Trends. Figure C-1 shows the changes in the number of drug offences under the Narcotic Control Act (except for Cannabis) and the Food and Drug Act from 1977 to 1983.[1] Figure C-2 shows the changes for cannabis offence trends separately and in greater detail. (The difference in scale on the vertical axis of the two graphs will be noted.) The data are provided in Appendix C-1. As Figure C-2 indicates, cannabis offences in 1983 accounted for approximately 83% of the total for all drug offences. It will

---

1 Drug offence rates by population are not given in this section because the number of drug offences reported is determined to a considerable degree by police enforcement policy and activity. The number of offences reported by population is therefore not a sufficiently valid indicator of the amount of drug use in society.

Figure C-1

Drug Offence Trends (1977–1983)

(except Cannabis)

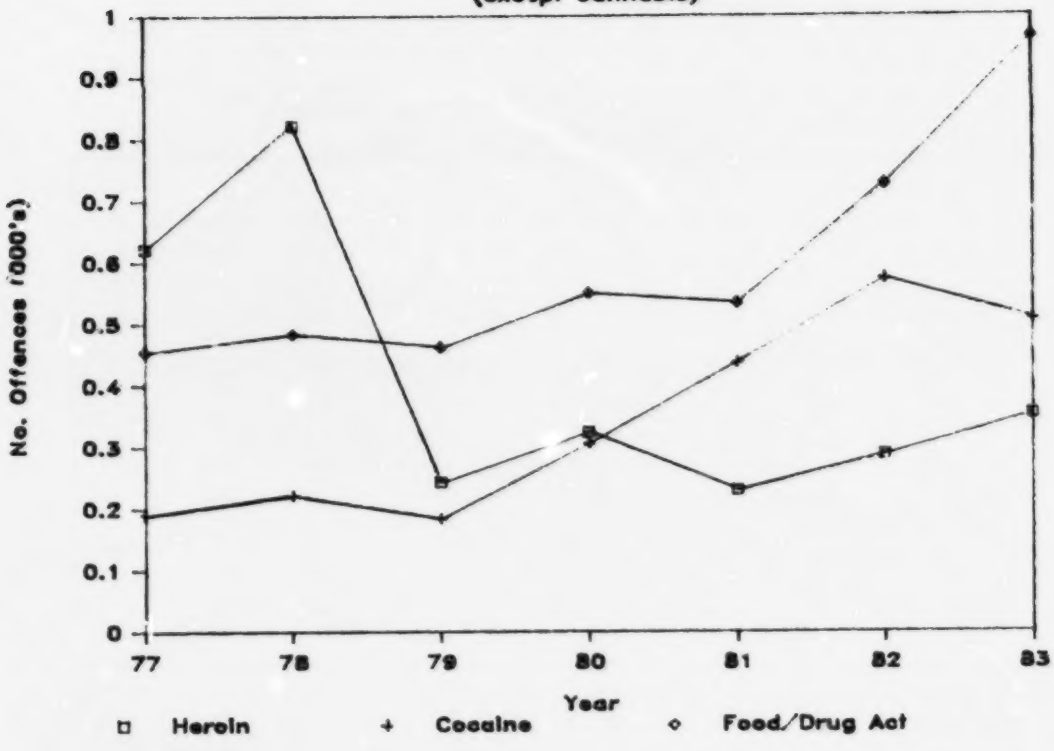
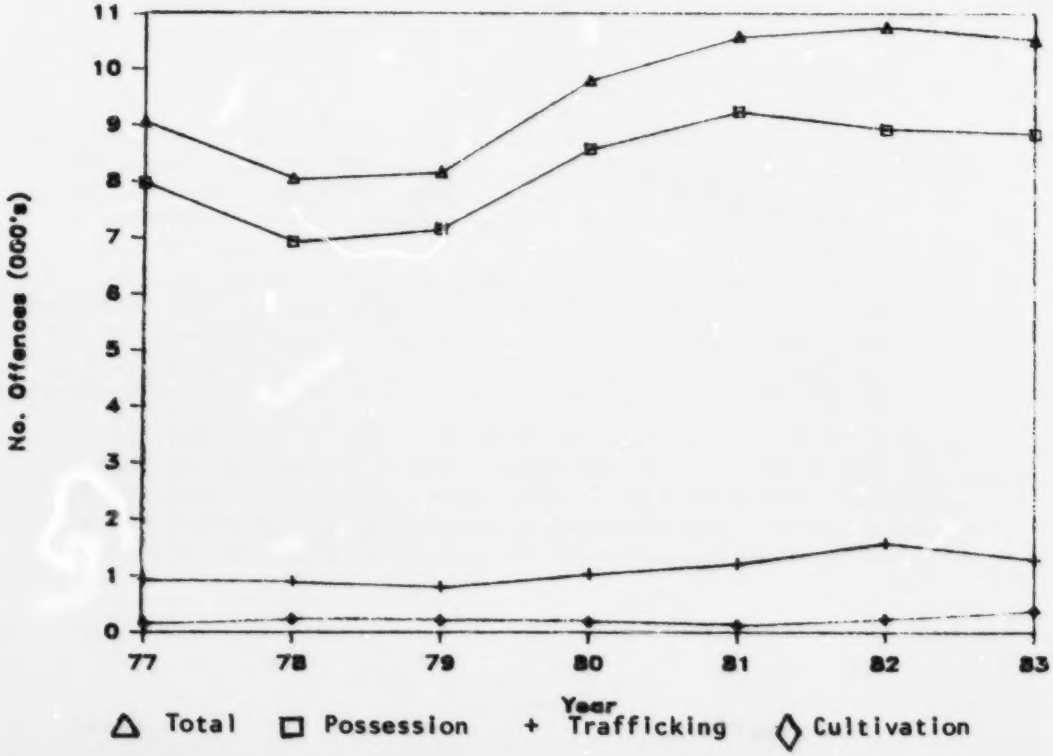


Figure C-2

Cannabis Offence Trends (1977–1983)

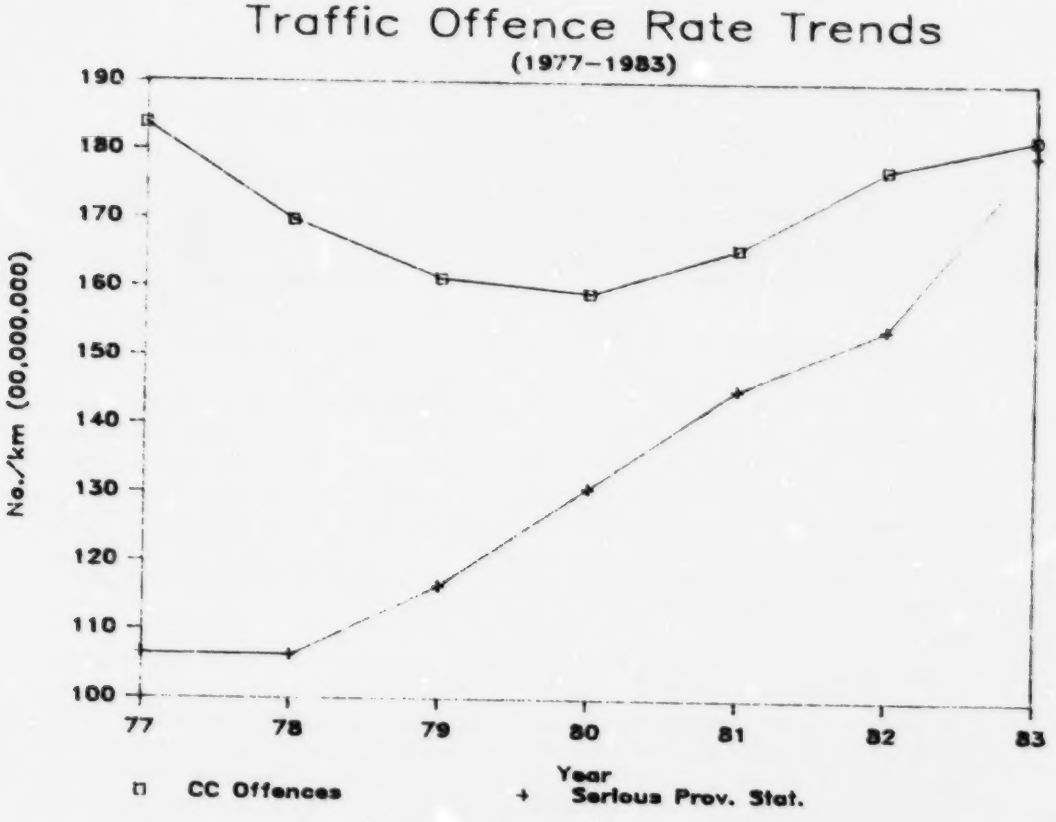


be seen also that while trafficking and importing offences dropped about 19% in 1983 over the previous year, cultivation offences increased approximately 62%.

D) Traffic

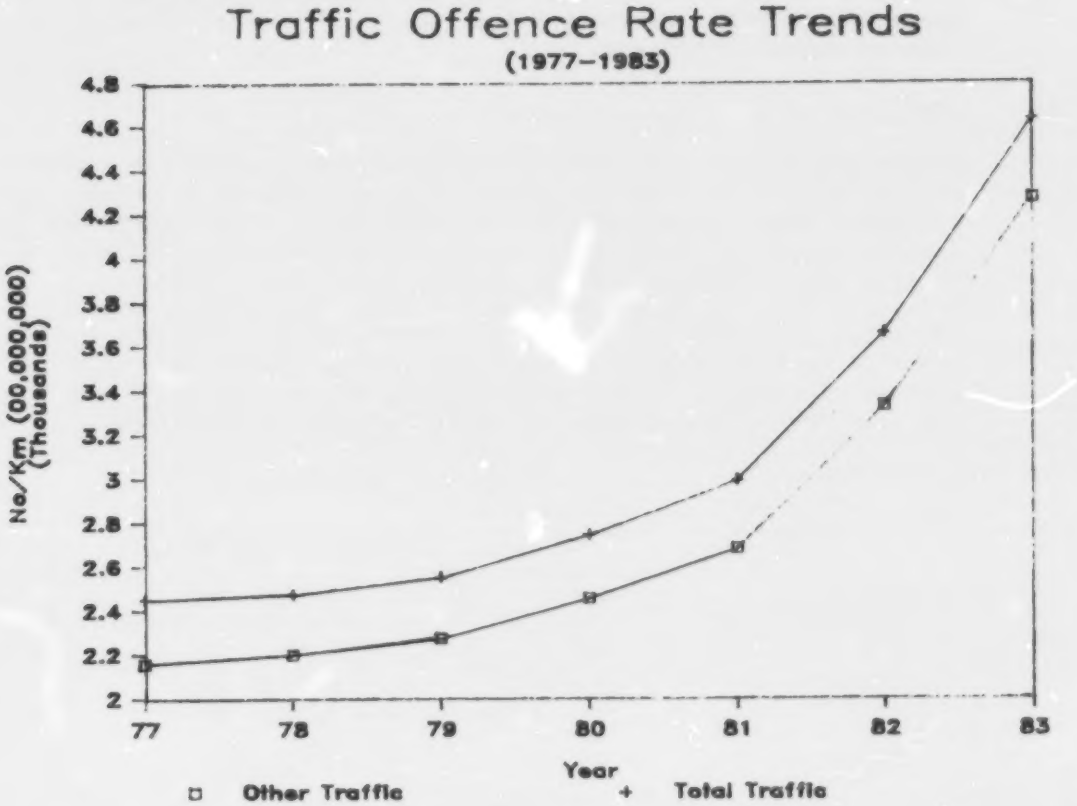
Volume and rates. The number of criminal code traffic offences and serious provincial statute traffic offences continued to drop in 1983 - about 13% and 2% respectively. Other traffic offences (excluding parking violations) increased approximately 8%, resulting in an overall increase of almost 7%. (See Appendix D-1.) However, as Figures D-1 and D-2 show, the offence rates of all types per kilometre driven[1] continued to rise. The rate for criminal traffic offences is up 2.6%, serious provincial statute offences up 16.6%, other traffic offences up 28.3% and the rate for all offences is up 26.6% over the previous year.

Figure D-1



1 See Appendix D-2 for total-kilometres-driven statistics, showing the sharp drop since the peak in 1980. The decline in vehicle use in recent years is generally attributed to the decline in economic activity and income.

Figure D-2



Accident rate trends. Figure D-3 gives the trends for fatal and personal injury accident rates per kilometre in recent years. See Appendix D-2 for the data, including the statistics for property damage accidents and total accidents. While the raw number of fatal accidents in 1983 continued to be low compared to previous years (see Appendix D-2), the graph suggests that the rate per kilometre driven has been relatively steady. The personal injury accident rate increased approximately 13% over the dip in 1982, and the total accident rate, including property damage only accidents, rose about 8%.

Alcohol-related casualty accidents. Figure D-4 shows the trends for two measures of the extent of alcohol involvement in casualty accidents: the number of alcohol-related casualty accidents per kilometre driven and the percent of casualty accidents per year considered to be alcohol related. Figure D-5 provides the trends for two measures of police enforcement activity over the same time span: number of DWI charges and number of vehicles checked by BATmobile. (See Appendix D-3 for the data.)

Figure D-3

Accident Rate Trends (1977–1983)

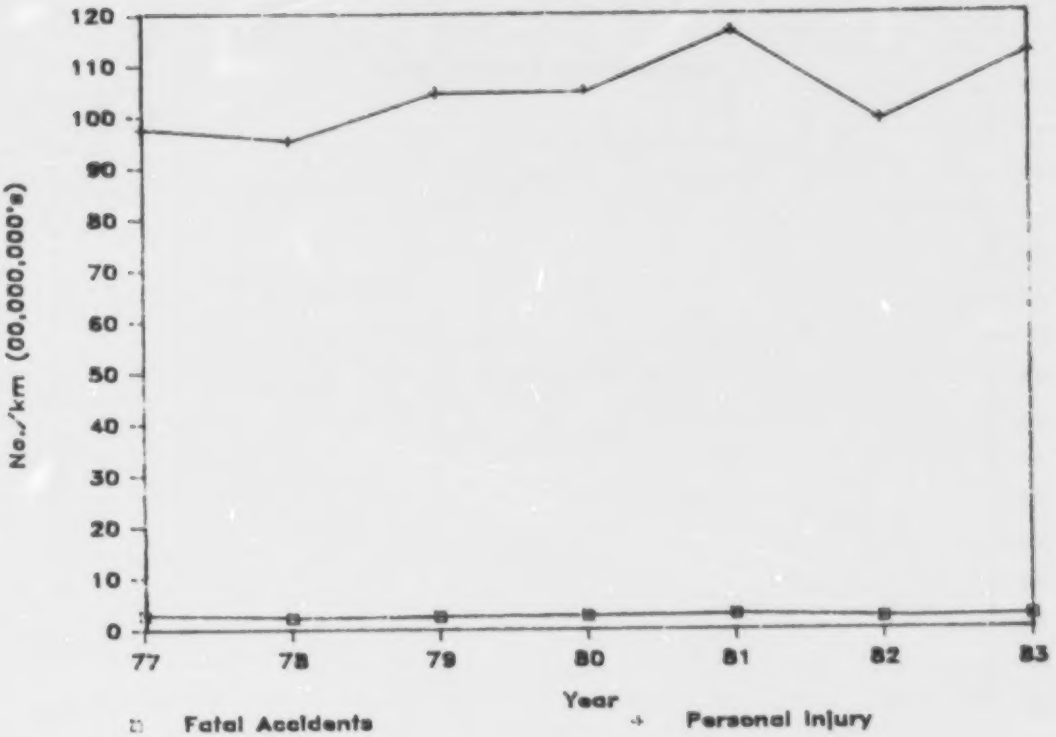


Figure D-4

Alcohol Related Casualty

Accident Rates (1977–1983)

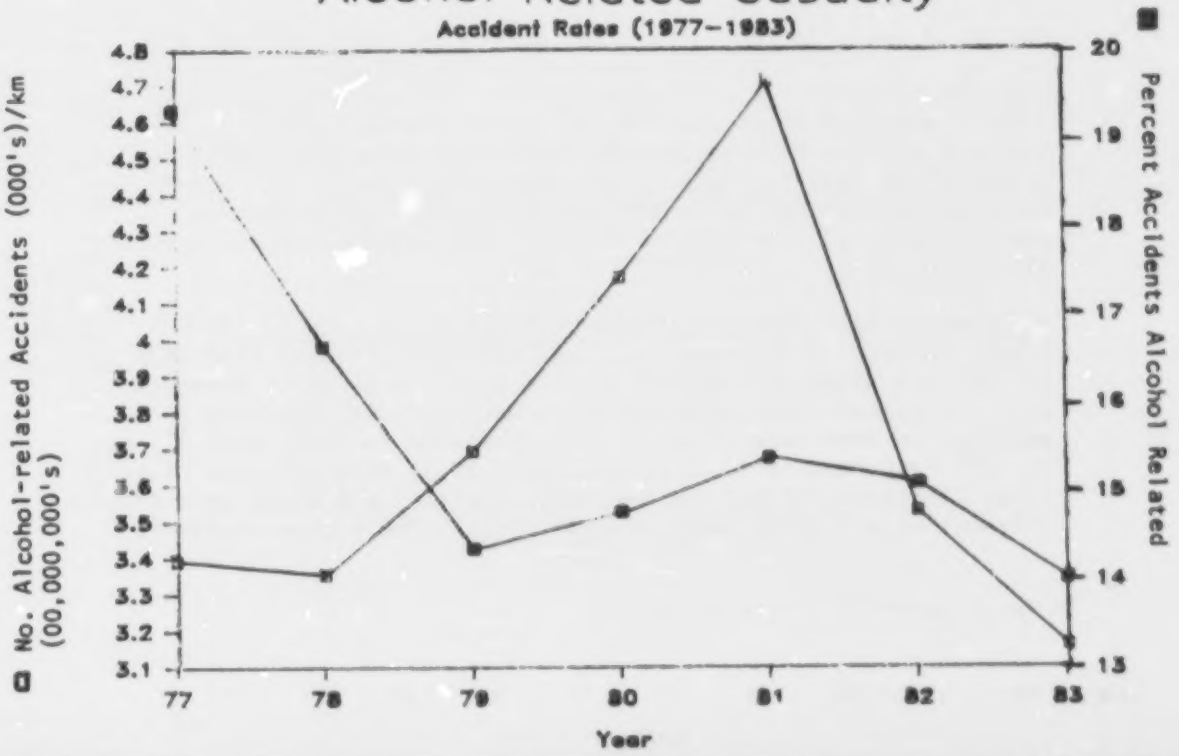
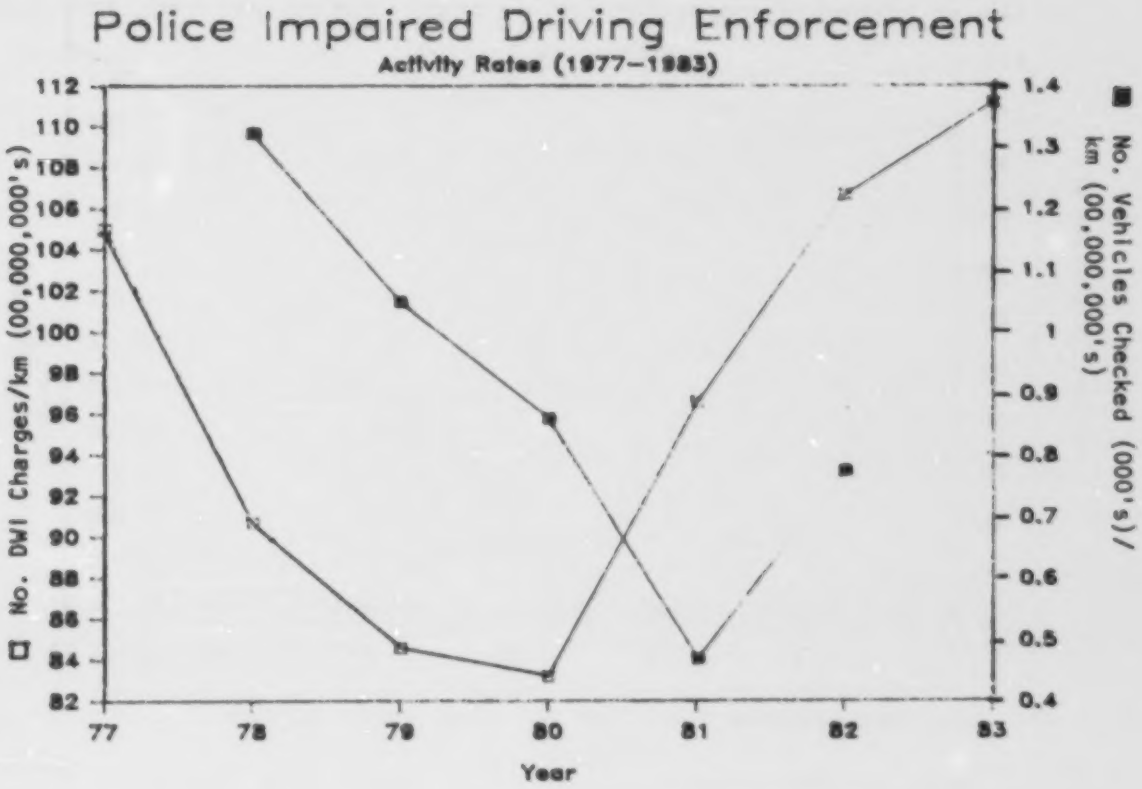


Figure D-5



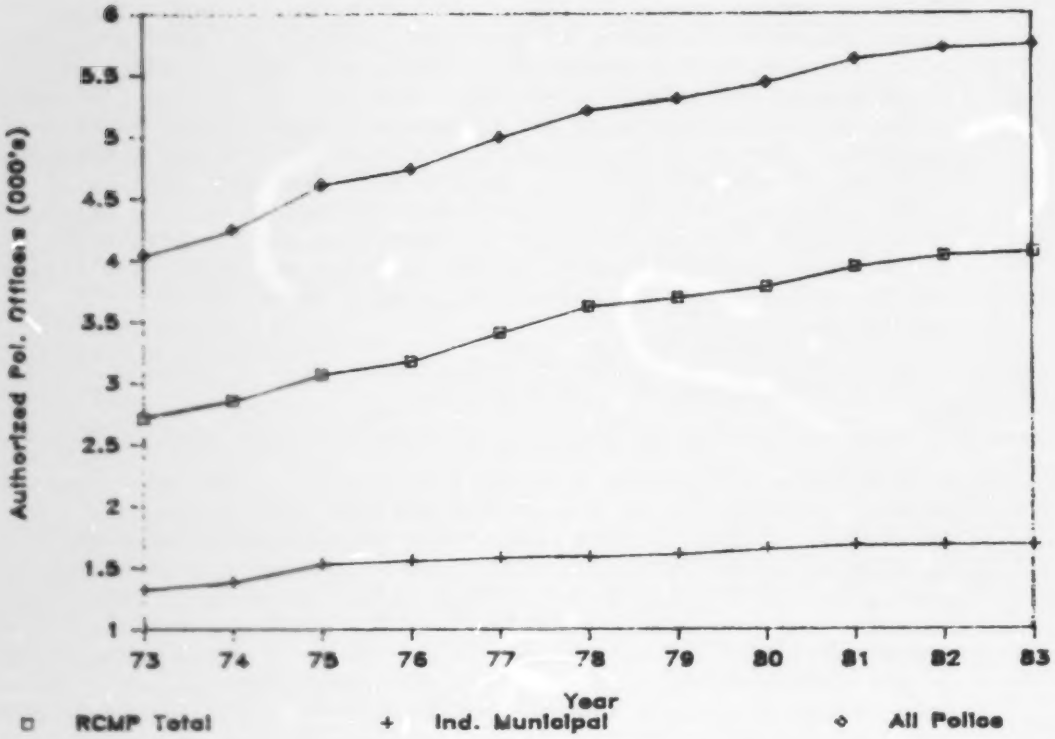
E) Police Strength Trends

Police strength in raw numbers and police strength/population ratios. The trends in the number of police officers employed and police/population ratios (number of citizens per officer) from 1973 to 1983 are shown respectively in Figures E-1 and E-2. Appendices E-1 and E-2 provide the supporting data, including the number of members for each of the major divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the province. Police strength per capita increased from 1973 to 1978 but has remained fairly constant since that time.

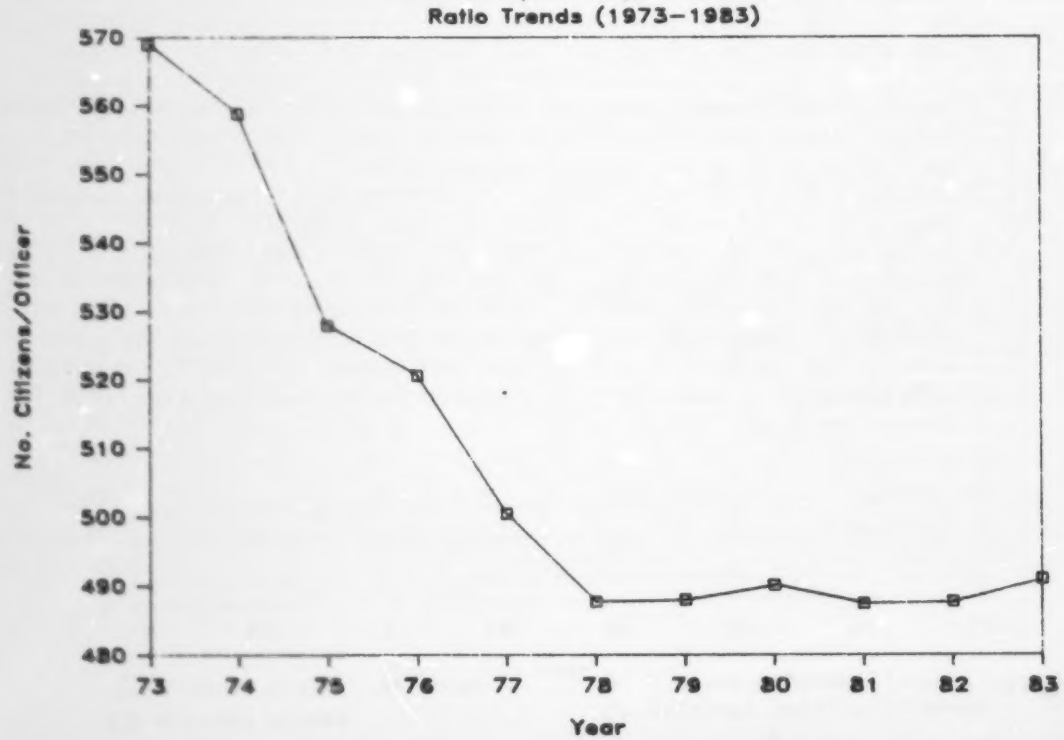
Selected police strength/offence workload ratio trends. These trends (number of offences, etc. per year per officer) from 1976 to 1983 are shown in Figure E-3. The data are given in Appendix E-2. It appears that, although there was a slight reduction in workload in some categories in 1983, compared to 1976, each officer in 1983 responded to 17.2% more crimes, 17.3% more offences of all types (including crimes but excluding traffic) and 46.8% more traffic offences of all types (excluding parking). There were, however,

Figure E-1

Police Strength Trends (1973–1983)



Police/Population Ratio Trends (1973–1983)



20% fewer criminal traffic offences per officer[1].

Selected police strength/cleared offence ratio trends. These trends (number of cleared offences per year per officer) are also included in this report since while all reported offences require some investigation and other administrative work cleared offences involve more work and therefore provide useful additional measures. The ratio trends are given in Figure E-4 and the supporting data in Appendix E-3. It appears here that each officer in 1983, compared to 1976, cleared 8% more crimes, 8.8% more offences of all types (including crimes but excluding traffic offences), 21.3% fewer cleared criminal traffic offnces and 45.6% more cleared traffic offences of all types (including criminal traffic but excluding parking).

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1 Police strength data for specific municipalities and other locations with a population in excess of 5000 are provided in Appendix E-4. No attempt is made in this report to calculate police strength/population or police strength/workload ratios for the different police services (Royal Canadian Mounted Police municipal and provincial, and independent municipal) or for different municipalities and other specific locations in the province. A proper comparison of police/population ratios for the different types of police service would require accurate measures of total police strength and the population served. This would require, in the case of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, measurement of the police regular, special and administrative support services provided by provincial and subdivisional headquarters to any specific municipality or detachment. The support and administrative service provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police national headquarters and the contribution of the provincial government Police Services Branch to all police services would also, ideally, need to be taken into account. The comparison of police/workloard ratios, even within one type of police service (e.g. independent municipal) is also a complex matter. Policing requirements for any specific region or community depend on a number of factors; e.g., the level and type of policing service desired, enforcement priorities, the stability and density of the population, the nature, seriousness and rate of offences of all types, and all factors affecting response times (climate, distance, topography, transportation and communication systems, etc.). While the issue of proper deployment is central to police efficiency, the necessary information is not readily available for reporting here.

Figure E-3

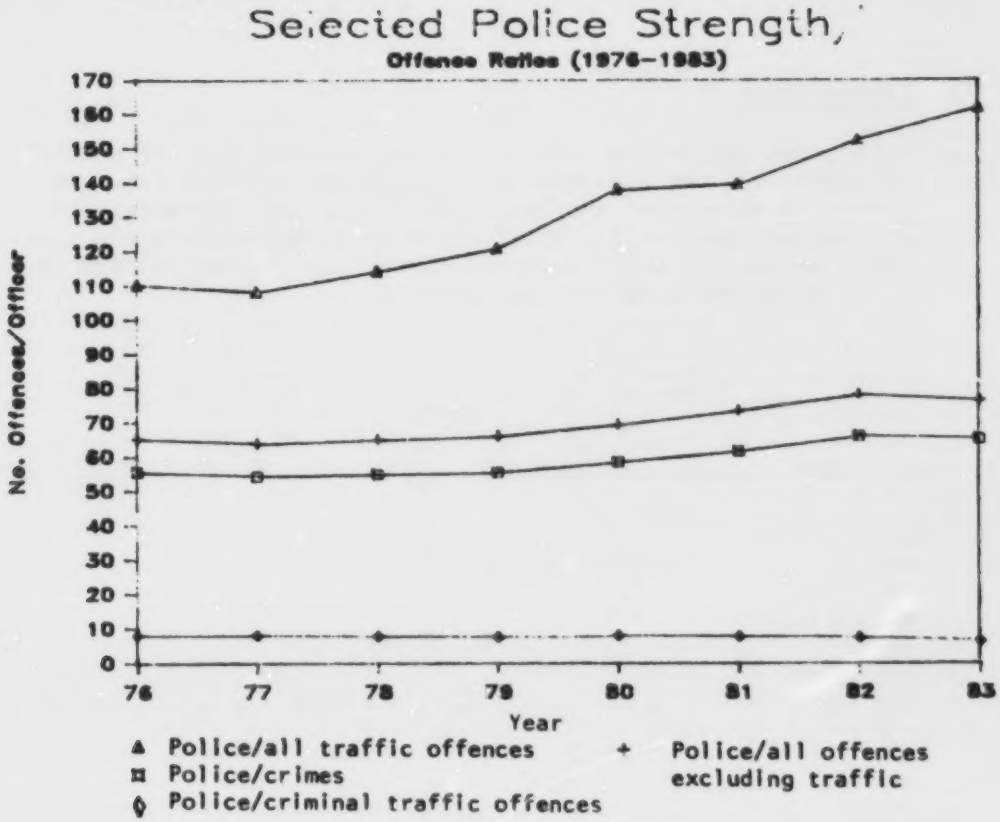
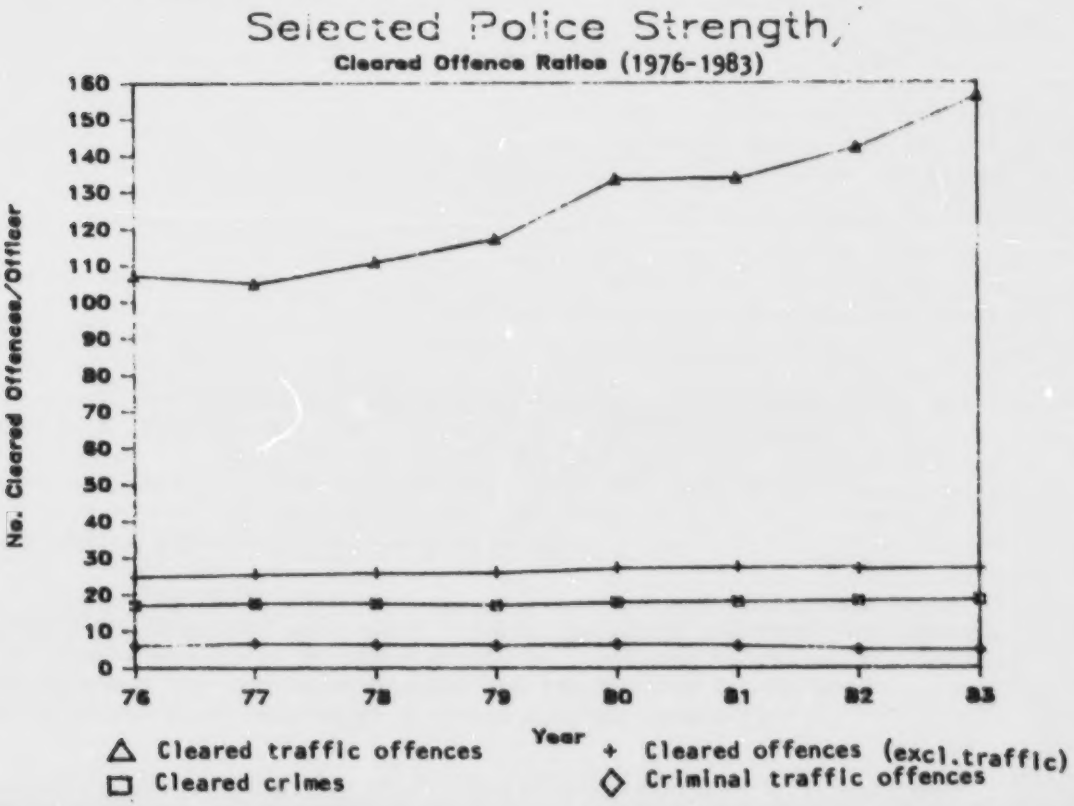


Figure E-4



F) Police Costs

Total costs of police services in the province and the percent increase over the previous year are given in Table F-1. It should be noted that overhead cost figures are estimates and as such are not exact. Total costs on a per capita basis (not shown in the table) rose from $ 122.94 per citizen in 1982 to $ 134.88 in 1983, an increase of 9.7%.

Table F-1: Cost[1] of provincial and municipal police services in British Columbia in 1983 and percent change over 1982

Police Service	Municipal $	Municipal % Change	Provincial $	Provincial % Change	Federal $	Federal % Change	All Levels $	All Levels % Change
Independent Municipal	93,076,696	3.4	-	-	-	-	93,076,696	3.4
RCMP:								
Provincial (Rural) Force	-	-	60,735,000	6.6	60,480,000	4.3	121,215,000	5.4
Municipal Force	93,086,270	9.0	-	-	25,532,730	0.9	118,619,000	7.2
Total RCMP	93,086,270	9.0	60,735,000	6.6	86,012,730	3.3	239,834,000	6.3
Total	186,162,966	6.1	60,735,000	6.6	86,012,730	3.3	332,910,696	5.5

1 Includes contract expenditure and estimates of all overhead expenditure

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

British Columbia's public complaints system, enacted in 1975, provides for the right of any citizen to have a complaint against a police officer dealt with. A process of four stages is provided: the first, an attempt to resolve the matter informally, provided the complaint is not so serious that it is required to be dealt with immediately as a criminal investigation. Approximately eighty percent of citizen complaints are resolved informally. If informal resolution fails, there may a be a formal request for police investigation, and in some cases, a police disciplinary hearing. The complaining citizen has the right to carry his complaint beyond the police enquiry stage to citizen bodies, first the local Police Board and finally the British Columbia Police Commission.

In 1981, a Supreme Court of Canada decision made uncertain the provincial authority regarding public complaints against members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act which envisage a joint federal-provincial complaints review system were introduced to Parliament but have not yet been debated or passed into law.

In the interim, the Attorney General and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have agreed upon a procedure to review investigation of complaints against Royal Canadian Mounted Police members in British Columbia. This procedure provides that if, after the formal investigation has been completed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the complainant indicates in writing that he or she is not satisfied with the results of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, "E" Division Internal Investigation, the Commanding Officer, "E" Division, will forward to the Attorney General of British Columbia the complete file for review and recommendation. The file will include a full disclosure of the history of the complaint, the attempts to resolve it and the resulting action.

Should the Attorney General not agree with the investigation, he will refer it back to "E" Division Headquarters for clarification or further action.

To assist complainants and to improve public awareness of the complaint process, an executive officer position was added to the Commission in 1982. The duties of this position are to inform the general public and complainants of the citizen complaint process and to provide advice and assistance when necessary to the complainants or to the police to help to resolve complaints.

During 1983, this executive officer met with three community groups in Vancouver to present information about the complaint process. Assistance was given to other groups by providing brochures and information about the complaint process and the British Columbia Police Commission for distribution to students and the community.

Members of the Commission and the executive officer responsible for the complaints system met three times in the past year with the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association. The purpose of these meetings was to ensure communication between the Civil Liberties Association and the Commission on complaint matters and similar meetings are planned for the future. Meetings were also held with the British Columbia Human Rights Commission and Mr. Sidney Linden, Q.C., Public Complaints Commissioner for Metropolitan Toronto. Dr. Matheson, Chairman of the British Columbia Police Commission, participated in a conference hosted by the Office of the Ombudsman in Vancouver in September, 1983.

Also in 1983, the "Dial a Law" program of the Canadian Bar Association was provided information to develop recordings about the B.C. Police Act - Citizen Complaint Procedures and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police complaint procedures. These recordings are now included in the "Dial-a-Law" program and are available, toll free, to everyone in the province.

Complaints received by the Commission

A review of the Commission files for 1983 shows that there were 108 new contacts to the Commission by persons requesting assistance on complaints or enquiring how to initiate complaints againsts the police. Of the 108 new contacts:

- 37 were referred from the Attorney General, and
- 71 contacted the Commission directly, 31 by telephone, 36 by letter, and 4 by personal visit to the office.

- 20 were requests for information,
- 68 were requests for assistance, and
- 20 concerned information provided to the Commission about complaints lodged with police authorities.

- 68 concerned complaints against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
- 38 concerned complaints against municipal police, and
- 2 concerned complaints against police members but it was unknown what police departments were involved.

- for 45 complaints the information was received and forwarded to the police agency concerned for investigation,

- for 33 complaints the complainant was advised how to proceed and elected to contact the police agency directly;
- for 30 complaints there was no direct action required by the Commission, however the information provided by the complainant was filed for reference.

In addition to advising complainants and assisting them in proceeding with complaints under the Police Act, the Commission is responsible to monitor the effectiveness of the complaint process. This is done by following up on complaints through subsequent contacts with the complainants and the police; by receiving and reviewing notifications sent by the police to complainants at the conclusion of formal investigations; by auditing police files of complaints to ensure their completeness; by receiving and reviewing notices of requests for public enquiries and the results of public enquiries held by police boards, and by receiving and hearing applications for leave to appeal police board decisions and hearing appeals.

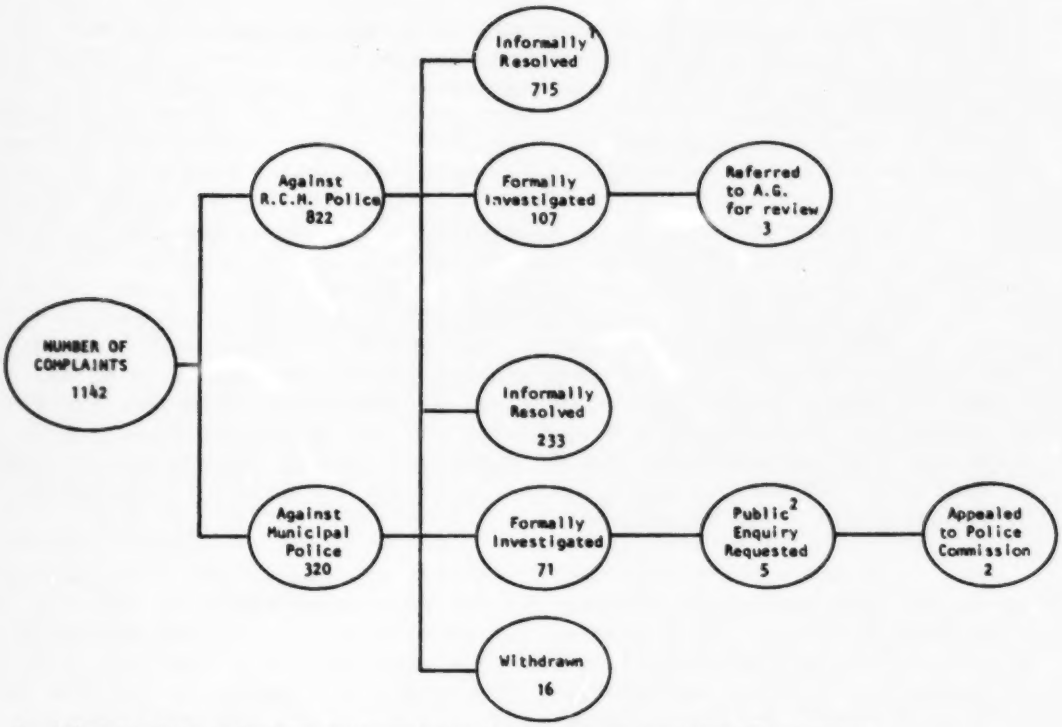
The Commission is not satisfied with the status quo with respect to the citizen complaints process and has recommended a number of amendments to the Attorney General for consideration. These amendments are primarily intended to reduce the time spent by the police to investigate frivolous and vexatious complaints and thereby allow them to more efficiently investigate and resolve those complaints which warrant greater attention and concern. As well, the Commission is aware of the process for receiving and investigating complaints in other provinces and in 1984 it is intended that a study of the Public Complaints Commission for Metropolitan Toronto will be conducted. The purpose of this study will be to determine if any of the better features of the programme should be considered and incorporated into the citizen complaint process under our Act. One feature of particular interest is the use of a standardized form for recording complaints and for monitoring the flow of complaints through the complaints process.

Complaints against the Police

In 1983, there were 1,142 complaints registered against the conduct of municipal police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police members in British Columbia. This was an increase of seventy or 6.5% over the 1072 registered in 1982. There were 822 complaints against Royal Canadian Mounted Police members compared with 746 in 1982, and 320 against members of municipal forces compared with 326 in 1982.

As a result of the investigation of complaint allegations, municipal police boards received five requests for public enquiries and

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
AND MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS - 1983



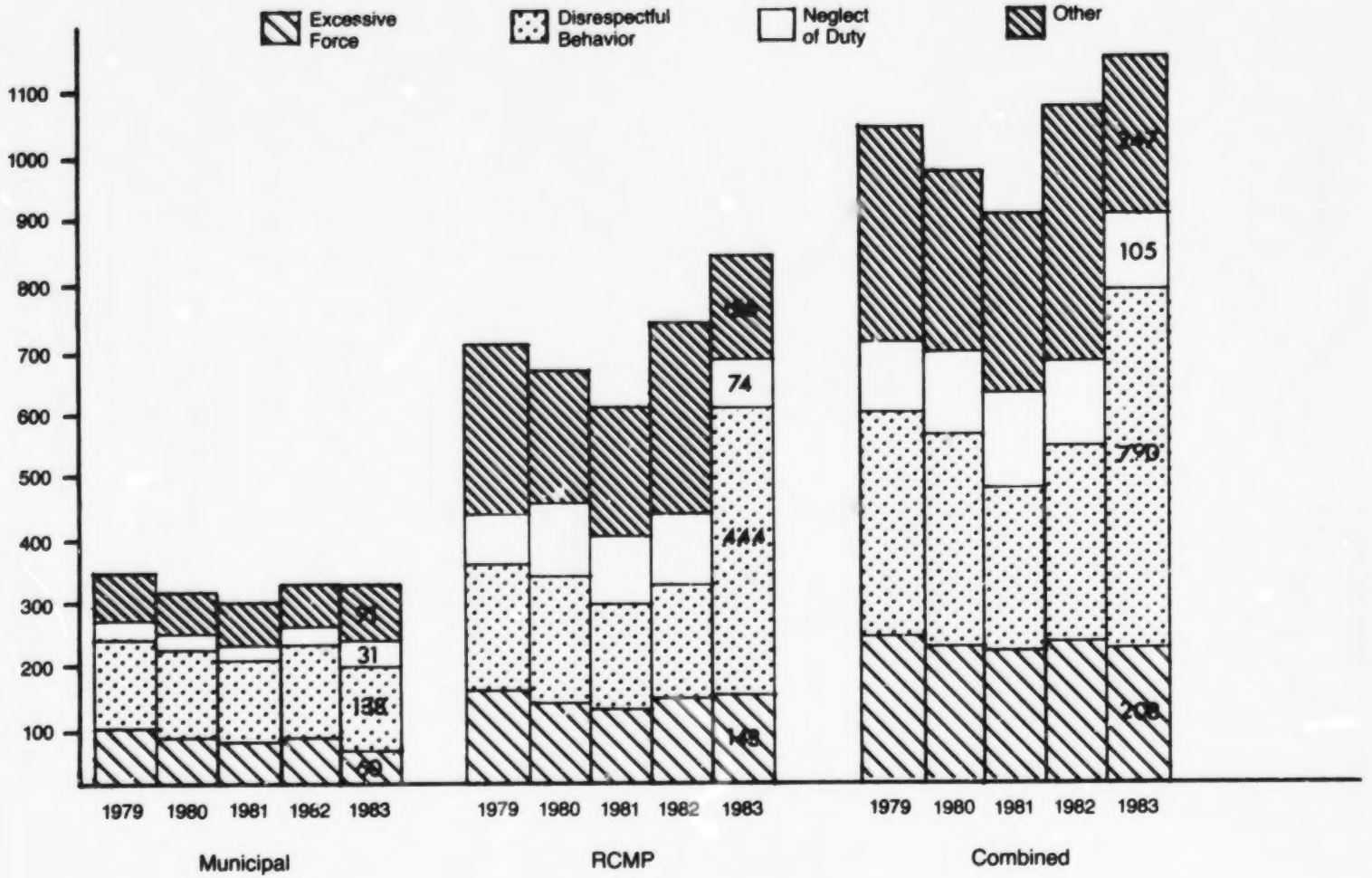
1. Informally Resolved includes those complaints withdrawn or not proceeded with by citizen.
2. Although only 5 public enquiries were requested, a much greater number were in fact heard as some were carried over from 1982 into 1983.

from there, the British Columbia Police Commission received two requests for leave to appeal police board decisions. It is important to note that the number of complaints registered and the number substantiated after investigation may differ significantly. For example, of the 822 complaints against Royal Canadian Mounted Police members, 439 were determined to be unfounded, 169 were unsubstantiated and 215 or 26 percent of the total were substantiated by investigators.

The incidence of complaints against the police is small when compared to the number and nature of contacts between the police and the public. In 1983, it is estimated that the police had more than 1.7 million initial contacts with the public for traffic matters, criminal offences and provincial statute and municipal bylaw matters alone. In addition, they are in daily contact with members of the public for a wide range of unrecorded activities such as providing assistance and

TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICY BY TYPE OF COMPLAINT

MUNICIPAL, COMBINED, AND RCMP
1979-1983

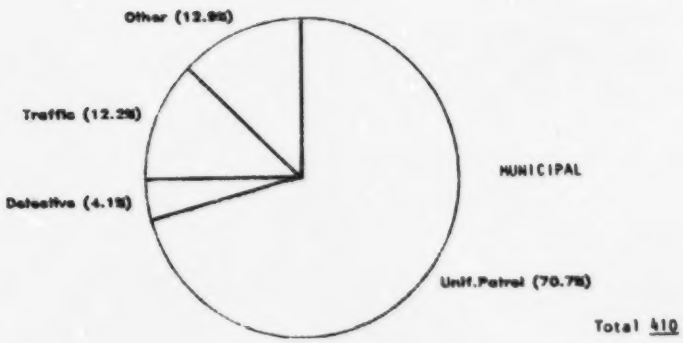


Number and Types of Police Involved

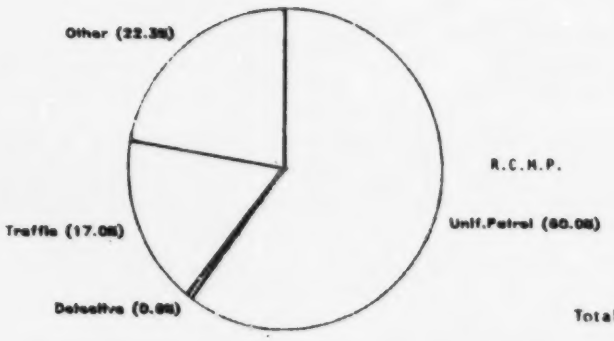
In Citizen Complaints

Municipal, RCMP and Combined

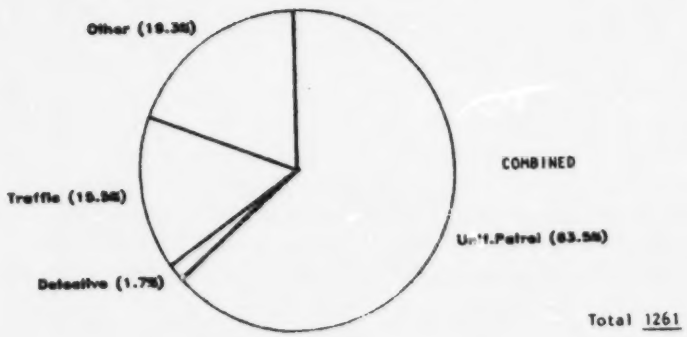
1983



Total 410



Total 851



Total 1261

information to individuals; attending domestic disputes; investigating suspicious circumstances or activities and others, and it is important that although complaints against the police should not be minimized or considered trifling matters, they should be viewed within the total context of police community relations in British Columbia.

An example of the recorded police contacts with the public is as follows:

1983

Traffic

Traffice offences	1,030,512
Written warnings	107,472
Suspensions	35,569
Accidents	107,084
Total Criminal Code offences (other than Traffic) including drug offences	390,59?
Total Provincial Statute offences	31,764
Total Municipal Bylaw offences	20,141
Total contacts.	1,723,141

SOURCE: Criminal Justice Monthly Report, B.C. - December 1983.

MUNICIPAL POLICE BOARDS

Under the provisions of the B.C. Police Act, 1974, every municipality of more than 5,000 persons is required to provide policing for the purposes of adequately enforcing municipal by-laws, criminal laws, and laws of the province. If a municipality chooses to have its own municipal police force, a board of five persons must be established to govern it and ensure that policing is properly provided.

In British Columbia there are twelve police boards which are established in accordance with this provision.

A Police Board must consist of five persons, with the mayor of the municipal council who is automatically appointed to the board as chairman, one person appointed by city council, and three persons appointed by provincial cabinet through order-in-council. The initial term of appointment is limited to a period of four years with a maximum of six years for successive appointment. Appointments are generally staggered and made for varying duration in order to avoid more than one position becoming vacant at one time.

The table on page 36 of this report lists the twelve municipal police boards and members as of March 30, 1984. Also listed are the names of board members who resigned or whose terms of appointment expired during the past year.

Responsibilities of Police Boards

Where established, a police board is in effect the employer of the municipal police force. The duties of the board include:

1) the establishment of the municipal police force consisting of a chief constable and other constables and employees the board considers necessary to provide policing in the municipality;

2) the preparation of budget estimates required to operate the police force, the formulation of rules governing the administration of the police force and the efficient discharge of duties by its members;

3) the negotiation of a collective agreement with the police union;

4) initiating and conducting research studies or investigations respecting law enforcement, crime prevention, police and policing within its municipality; and

5) acting as a discipline tribunal for the purpose of conducting public enquiries into citizen complaints against police members or hearing appeals from internal discipline charges.

Activities of Police Boards during 1983/84

In 1983/1984 police boards were concerned with a number of local and regional issues of importance to municipal policing. These issues included: the recruitment and selection of new chief constables for Saanich and Oak Bay police departments; police training; participation in a study of the 10 and 12 hour shift systems; concern with the number of false security alarms; the development of policing priorities within municipalities; participation in police department audits by the Commission; gaining approval for a new police building in Port Moody; the establishment of a "Crime Stoppers Programme" in Victoria; the development of a regional "Computerized Police Record Indexing System" for a Greater Victoria area; the uncontrolled access to explosive substances; in-house promotions and labour relation issues; crime prevention and statistics; and many other policy and management issues.

Regional workshops were held for board members in Victoria and Vancouver and the following issues were discussed:

1) The B.C. Police Act and Regulations: the application of certain provisions of the Act and the process for amending the Act.

2) The Young Offenders Act: the implementation of this Act and its impact on policy costs and police operations.

3) Crown Counsel Prosecutorial Policy: the effect of crown counsel policy concerning the prosecution of offenders on police investigations and operations.

4) Shared Policing Services: an examination and review of the opportunities that are available to share or integrate police services such as: the centralized purchase of vehicles; computer services; communications systems; identification services and others.

These workshops were very well attended by police board members and the Commission has received requests to hold workshops more frequently in the future.

In 1984 the Commission intends to hold more police board workshops and to develop an orientation and training programme for new police board members.

The following is a list of the twelve police boards and members who served on these boards during the past year. Nine new board members were appointed in 1983/84 and seventeen others were appointed for an additional term:

CENTRAL SAANICH POLICE BOARD

Mayor David W. Hill	
Gail C. Bones	Council appointee
James K. Bracken	
Hugh M. Miller	
Alan A. Nicholls	

DELTA POLICE BOARD

Mayor Ernest Burnett	
R. Green	
J.B.M. Ivens	Council appointee
D. Morrison	
R. Stewart	

Changes in 1983/84:

Rev. R.M. Dowbush	Term expired
G. Garrett	Term expired

ESQUIMALT POLICE BOARD

Mayor Ken Hill	
F. Boddy	
Wesley M. Johnson	
E.F. Murray	
A.D. Speirs	Council appointee

MATSQUI POLICE BOARD

Mayor Harry DeJong	
John Friesen	Council appointee
George Peary	
Alan Rowley	
Nick Taccogna	

NELSON POLICE BOARD

Mayor Louis Maglio	
Norman Best	
Reginald Brown	Council appointee
Klaus Raschdorf	
Terry Sheppard	

NEW WESTMINSTER POLICE BOARD

Mayor Thomas Baker	
George P. Cassady	Council appointee
James W. Cox	
Herbert Hamm	
Doreen Nelson	

Changes in 1983/84:

Bruce Selkirk	Term expired
K.W. Wheaton	Term expired

OAK BAY POLICE BOARD

Mayor J. Doug Watts	
Kenneth M. Hanson	
Edward St. J. Pollard	Council appointee
June C. Preston	
Edmond A. Semens	

PORT MOODY POLICE BOARD

Mayor D. Driscoll	
Edward Coles	
Kenneth Keeping	
Gordon C. Mitchell	Council appointee
Norman A. Patterson	

SAANICH POLICE BOARD

Mayor Mel Couvelier	
Frank D. Hudson	
Daniel Koenig	Council appointee
David Watson	
David Wilson	

VANCOUVER POLICE BOARD

Mayor Mike Harcourt	
Abtar Berar	
Allan J. Hunter	Council appointee
Kathleen Keating	
David D. Wilson	

Changes in 1983/84:

Dr. Roy D. Bell	Term expired
Sholto Hebenton	Term expired
Kim Tim Louie	Term expired

VICTORIA POLICE BOARD

Mayor Peter Pollen	
Colin K. Campbell	Council appointee
Pamela A. Murray	
Cedric Steele	
Donovan W.M. Waters	

Changes in 1983/84:

D.G. Lawson	Retired

WEST VANCOUVER POLICE BOARD

Mayor Derrick Humphreys	
Dale Cochlin	
James G. Humphries	Council appointee
Daniel B. McIntyre	
Anne Pearson	

Changes in 1983/84:

Robert C. Wyatt	Term expired

MUNICIPAL POLICE AUDITS

Section 5 Audits

Section 5, subsection 3 of the Police Act authorizes the B.C. Police Commission to inspect the records, operations and systems of administration within the twelve independent municipal police forces in British Columbia. The objective is to find whether a department discharges its responsibilities effectively, whether the community is receiving an adequate level of police service and whether the training, development and general supervision of police personnel is satisfactory. Representation from police associations and submissions by them to audit teams are considered an integral part of this process and exemplify the professionalism that modern policing demands.

In conducting these audits, the Commission staff is augmented by personnel seconded from municipal police departments. This is considered particularly desirable since it results in an exchange of information and ideas in departments not being subject to audit at the time.

Three departments were audited in the past fiscal year:

Vancouver Police Department Information Section	September 6/16, 1983
Delta Police Department	December 5/16, 1983
Nelson Police Department	February 14/17, 1984.

Audit reports so far produced numerous recommendations, usually organizational in nature, the majority of which have been implemented by individual police boards, resulting in a continuous upgrading of police services throughout the province.

Uniform Crime Reporting (U.C.R.)

In response to concerns expressed by the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police, the B.C. Police Commission undertook the regular auditing of crime reporting several years ago. Uniform Crime Reporting ensures that statistics concerning crime rates, clearance rates and police caseloads are directly comparable from one department to another. The standards used for classifying offences into reporting categories are those established by the Justice Statistics Division of Statistics Canada, as published in their Uniform Crime Reporting Manual.

All independent municipal police departments are audited once a year, which is unique to this province.

In the past fiscal year, the audits were conducted on the following schedule:

1983	April 20/21	Port Moody Police Department
	May 4/5	Victoria Police Department
	June 14/15	New Westminster Police Department
	June 21	Central Saanich Police Department
	June 22	Esquimalt Police Department
	June 23	Oak Bay Police Department
	June 28/29	Matsqui Police Department
	August 16/17	West Vancouver Police Department
	August 23/24	Delta Police Department
1984	February 23	Nelson Police Department
	March 6/7	Saanich Police Department
	March 8	Esquimalt Police Department

It is interesting to note that when U.C.R. audits were initiated in 1978, it was found that some municipal police departments had overscored their crime statistics by 47%, while other departments had underscored by 36.6%. By contrast, the findings from U.C.R. audits of 1983/84 show an overscoring from a low 1.9% to a high of 24.5% and an underscoring from a low of 0.62% to a high of 10%.

Although this is a substantial improvement, it does point to the need for further development.

The error rate in scoring is attributed in most cases to a lack of data in investigation reports to assist the U.C.R. recording clerk in determining the actual nature of the offence. In other cases, scoring problems related to a lack of case management of files still under investigation, and a confusion in respect to Criminal Code and municipal by-law offences, i.e. causing disturbance vis-a-vis noise complaints.

The significant improvement that has occurred in the accuracy of securing statistics to meet the requirements of U.C.R. during this five-year period is due largely to frequent workshops, secondment of U.C.R. recording clerks to assist in the audit of other departments, and a common interpretation of U.C.R. guidelines.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND SECURITY AGENCIES ACT APPEALS

The B.C. Police Commission is responsible to hear appeals held pursuant to the Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act of British Columbia. Such appeals are from the decisions of the Registrar of this Act to suspend or cancel a licence, or to refuse to issue or re-issue a licence to an individual or security agency in British Columbia.

In 1983/1984, the Commission heard thirteen appeals under this Act. The nature of these appeals and the results are shown in the following table:

Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act
Appeals heard by the B.C. Police Commission in 1983/1984

Type of Appeal	Appeals Heard	Allowed	Not Allowed
Security Employee Licence	9	2	7
Security Business Licence	4	2	2
Total.	13	4	9

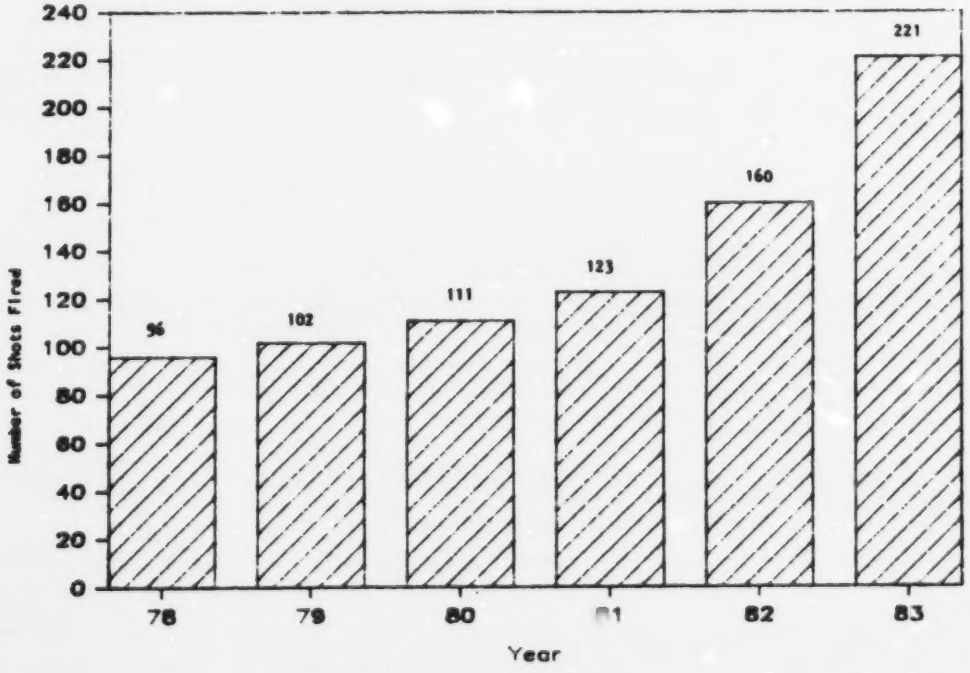
POLICE USE OF FIREARMS

The B.C. Police Commissionis required, under the Police Act, to receive a report on the number of shots fired by police officers on duty. In 1983, 221 shots were fired by 110 police officers. Fifty-seven were fired by 25 members of municipal police departments; 164 shots were fired by 85 members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Revolvers accounted for 122 of the shots fired in 1982; shotguns accounted for 52; rifles accounted for 32; gas guns accounted for 15. Two hundred and fifteen of the shots fired were fired intentionally, while 6 were fired unintentionally. Three persons were killed; 4 persons were injured; 105 animals were killed. Property damage totalled approximately $ 4,421.60.

There was a 38.1% increase in the number of shots fired by police officers in 1983 over 1982, which is a result of the increased number of animals destroyed, 93 in 1983 as opposed to 9 in 1982.

After study and consultation with municipal police departments and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia, the Commission prepared a rule for approval by the Attorney General concerning the use of hollow point ammunition. The studies reviewed by the Commission showed that this type of ammunition is best suited for use by police personnel, and the rule which recommended its use requires compliance by all police departments by January 1, 1985.



OTHER B.C. POLICE COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Certification and Standards Projects

Chief Constable R.A. Peterson was seconded to the Commission from Saanich Police Department in May, 1983. Chief Peterson, during the term of his secondment, worked on the certification and standards project, which was a review of policing standards in North America. We are particularly interested in standards as developed and put into operation in police departments around the world in order to further develop our own standards within the audit process of police departments in British Columbia. During the course of this project there was also an examination of the audit process as conducted by the offices of government auditors at both the federal and provincial level. This has been an outcome of the particular emphasis developed on budgetary control of police operations and the escalating costs consistent with these over the past few years.

Ten- and Twelve-Hour Shift Study

At the request of the Attorney General, a study of the use of ten- and twelve-hour shift schedules in the independent municipal police departments in the procinve was commenced in September, 1983. The study is intended to investigate the possible effects of the long shifts on a number of measures of police efficiency and effectiveness. The study was undertaken with the full participation of each of the departments and the British Columbia Federation of Police Officers.

A preliminary report providing an analysis of selected previous studies and proposing several possible specific topics for investigation was issued in February, 1984. This report provided the basis for a series of field interviews and selection and design of studies of the possible effects of ten- and twelve-hour shifts on overtime rates, sick rates and deployment efficiency. A report on this activity will be prepared for release in September, 1984. Further studies will be undertaken as required.

Young Offenders Act Implementation

A Commission executive officer was a member of the British Columbia Young Offenders Act Implementation team. This member worked closely with a sub-committee of the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police and the Ministry of Attorney General to develop policies for implementation of the Young Offenders Act by the policing community in British Columbia.

Political Activity by Serving Police Members

The Commission prepared a report for the information of the municipal police boards on the issue of serving police members running for and

being elected to political office.

This report collated information received from a number of different sources and highlighted the issues involved in this area. Further discussion will take place with the police boards.

British Columbia Police Act Amendments

The ongoing review of the B.C. Police Act was continued in concert with the Police Services Branch. A white paper, staff first draft, of the amendments was completed and circulated to police boards and police chiefs for consideration and discussion.

Police Recruit Training

The chairman and police executive officers participated in the police recruit training program at the Justice Institute of British Columbia by making presentations to recruit level, graduating classes and first level supervisors courses. These presentations concerned the role of the Police Commission and an explanation of the Police Act.

Police Act Discipline Regulations: Appeals

In addition to hearing appeals from decisions of police boards concerning citizen complaints, the Commission is responsible to hear appeals from internal discipline proceedings under the Police Act Discipline Regulations.

In 1983, the Commission heard three appeals under this regulation.

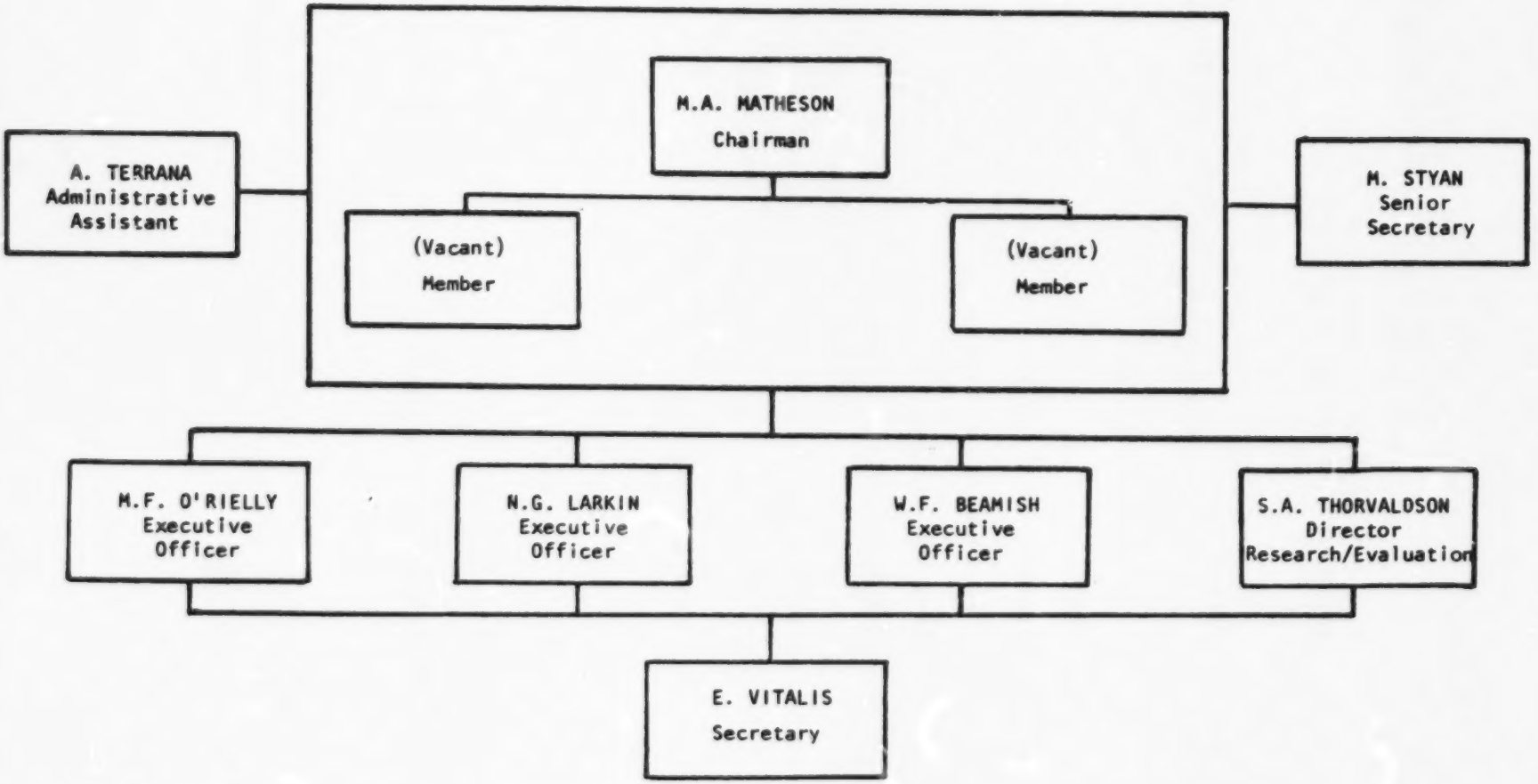
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983/84

Acc. No.	Account Name	Expenditure
01	Salaries - Established	$ 94,729
10	Travel	20,442
20	Professional and Special Services	135,252
30	Office Expense	10,610
50	Materials and Supplies	2,146
90	Other Expenditure	3,084
	TOTAL.	$ 266,263

1982/83 Expenditure: $ 499,093

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



NOTE: The above organizational chart reflects the structure of the B.C. Police Commission on March 31, 1984.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A-1: Notes and Definitions of Terms used in reporting Statistics.

Adult was defined in 1983 as age 17 and over; juvenile was defined as age 16 and under.

Casualty accident means a traffic accident involving death or injury.

Charged means recommended by the police for charge subject to the decision of the prosecutor. Some adults and particularly some juveniles might be diverted from prosecution by the prosecutor, usually after a pre-court enquiry conducted by the probation service.

Crime index is based on a selection of offences considered to be most reliably recorded. They include: homicide, attempted murder, sexual offences and sexual assaults, robbery, breaking and entering and theft, theft of motor vehicle, thefts over $200, some thefts under $200, most assaults and abduction.

Criminal traffic offence. This consists of criminal negligence causing death, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, hit and run, dangerous driving, failure to provide breath sample and driving while impaired.

Data sources. Data on offences of all types were provided by the Data Services Section, Finance and Administration Division, Support and Regulatory Services Branch, Ministry of Attorney General. Traffic accident data were supplied by the Motor Vehicle Department, Transportation, Ministry of Transportation and Highways. Data on alcohol-related casualty accidents and number of vehicles checked by BATmobile were provided by Drinking Driving Counter-Attack Program, Division of Police Services, Ministry of Attorney General. Population data for the province as a whole (given in Appendix A-3) were provided by the Central Statistics Bureau, Economics and Statistics Division, Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development. Population data for specific regions, municipalities and other specific locations in the province (given in Appendix B-2) were supplied by the Data Services Section, Finance and Administration Division, Support and Regulatory Services Branch, Ministry of Attorney General. All offence, persons charged, accident, police strength and other rates, and total kilometres driven (given in Appendix D-2) were computed by the B. C. Police Commission from data supplied.

DWI refers to the offence under Section 234 of the Criminal Code of driving while the ability to drive is impaired by alcohol or a drug.

Motor vehicle and driving offences. Under the Criminal Code, provincial statutes or municipal by-laws are reported separately and are not included in the all-offence, crimes or persons charged statistics.

Municipal by-law offence. This term excludes all traffic by-law offences. These are reported elsewhere. It includes noise, Sunday shopping, billiard halls, littering, etc. by-laws.

Offence. Offences of any type reported here denote actual offences, i.e. reported offences less those judged by the police to be unfounded.

Other agencies denotes Ports Canada Police Services.

Other crimes. This term mainly denotes wilful damage, disturbing the peace, violation of bail, carrying an offensive weapon, perform indecent act, etc.

Other federal offences. This term includes, roughly in order of offence frequency, drug offences under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act, Customs Act, Canada Shipping Act and Juvenile Delinquency Act. Other statutes, varying in importance by locality, include the Unemployment Insurance Act, Income Tax Act, Small Vessels Regulation Act, Student's Loan Act, Combines Act, Precious Metal Act, Bills of Exchange Act, etc.

Other traffic offence. This includes all other traffic offences under federal and provincial statutes and under municipal by-laws but excludes all parking offences.

Provincial statute offence. This term excludes Motor Vehicle Act offences, reported elsewhere in this report. It includes the Wife and Children's Maintenance Act, Bankruptcy Act, Labour Relations Act, Fire Marshall Act, Game Act, Motor Carrier Act, etc.

Serious provincial statute traffic offence. This consists of the more serious offences under provincial statutes, i.e. criminal negligence, hit and run, driving without due care and driving while suspended.

Treated informally refers to juveniles apprehended for an alleged offence where the police do not recommend a charge. The term should not be confused with diversion which applies only to juveniles recommended for charge. Diversion statistics are reported by the Corrections Branch, Ministry of Attorney General.

Appendix A-2: All offences in 1983 by location.

Location	Crimes	Other Federal	Provincial Statutes	Municipal By-Laws	Total
Independent Municipalities					
Central Saanich	861	36	32	293	1,222
Delta	7,630	313	450	770	9,163
Esquimalt	1,825	118	121	325	2,389
Matsqui	4,248	110	162	400	4,920
Nelson	1,594	29	91	155	1,869
New Westminster	8,105	134	112	529	8,880
Oak Bay	1,106	5	88	173	1,372
Port Moody	1,705	67	101	263	2,136
Saanich	6,571	83	256	518	7,428
Vancouver City	69,766	2,365	412	81	72,624
Victoria City	14,282	303	130	954	15,669
West Vancouver	3,549	102	183	665	4,499
Sub-total	121,242	3,665	2,138	5,126	132,171
RCMP Municipal					
Courtenay Sub-Division					
Campbell River	3,393	393	765	176	4,727
Comox	642	8	51	56	757
Courtenay	2,149	72	159	94	2,474
Port Alberni	3,102	122	308	224	3,756
Powell River	1,497	77	73	167	1,814
Parksville Extension	698	26	13	0	737
Port Hardy Exit	552	25	35	4	616
Sub-total	12,033	723	1,404	721	14,881
Kamloops Sub-Division					
Kamloops	9,296	528	641	744	11,209
Merritt	1,110	23	34	29	1,196
Williams Lake	2,464	186	187	5	2,842
Sub-total	12,870	737	862	778	15,247
Kelowna Sub-Division					
Kelowna	9,172	306	492	785	10,755
Penticton	4,160	193	432	364	5,149
Salmon Arm	1,351	65	278	56	1,750
Vernon	4,284	261	349	236	5,130
Summerland	374	20	89	36	519
Revelstoke Extension	984	33	61	73	1,151
Coldstream Extension	282	2	45	16	345
Sub-total	20,607	880	1,746	1,566	24,799

RCMP District #1					
Abbotsford	1,939	120	119	170	2,348
Burnaby	21,785	707	208	24	22,724
Chilliwack	5,791	160	74	237	6,262
Coquitlam	8,852	169	396	403	9,820
Port Coquitlam	4,088	107	254	251	4,700
Maple Ridge	4,924	225	297	601	6,047
Langley City	3,205	137	331	301	3,974
Langley Twsp	4,801	256	442	550	6,049
Mission	2,689	157	465	60	3,371
North Vancouver City	5,066	115	202	932	6,315
North Vancouver District	5,846	111	306	1,043	7,306
Richmond	10,431	624	404	1,067	12,526
Squamish	1,392	74	110	240	1,816
Surrey	21,963	899	4,300	1,807	28,969
White Rock	1,472	261	348	321	2,402
Pitt Meadows Extension	1	0	1	0	2
Sub-total	104,245	4,122	8,257	8,007	124,631
Victoria Sub-Division					
Chemainus	468	22	66	37	593
Duncan-North Cowichan	1,263	43	109	117	1,532
Nanaimo	7,933	238	302	709	9,182
Sidney	768	51	60	99	978
North Saanich Extension	312	13	30	19	374
Victoria Commercial Fraud	10	.11	1	0	22
Sub-total	10,754	378	568	981	12,681
Nelson Sub-Division					
Cranbrook	2,201	90	114	166	2,571
Kimberley	738	86	88	84	996
Trail	1,165	54	103	87	1,409
Castlegar	1,046	58	167	94	1,365
Fernie Extension	424	29	71	39	563
Sub-total	5,574	317	543	470	6,904
Prince George Sub-Division					
Dawson Creek	3,060	228	164	185	3,637
Fort Saint John	2,854	229	232	212	3,527
Quesnel	1,549	107	104	166	1,926
Prince George City	11,011	432	619	891	12,953
MacKenzie	805	50	70	62	987
Sub-total	19,279	1,046	1,189	1,516	23,030
Prince Rupert Sub-Division					
Kitimat	1,218	48	54	157	1,477
Prince Rupert	3,577	233	273	324	4,407
Terrace	2,468	128	183	42	2,821
Sub-total	7,263	409	510	523	8,705
Total RCMP Municipal	192,625	8,612	15,079	14,562	230,878
Total RCMP Provincial Rural	61,091	5,228	8,953	1,225	76,497
Total Other Agencies	235	45	23	0	303
Grand Total	375,193	17,550	26,193	20,913	439,849

Appendix A-1: Offence rate trends, 1977 to 1983.

		Offence Category									
		Crimes		Other Federal		Provincial Statutes		Municipal By-Laws		All Offences	
Year	Population	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1977	2,499.6	271,461	108.6	16,302	6.5	20,988	8.4	10,628	4.3	319,379	127.8
1978	2,542.3	286,716	112.8	16,682	6.7	23,628	9.3	12,781	5.0	339,807	133.7
1979	2,589.4	295,030	113.9	23,261	5.1	28,063	10.8	14,992	5.8	351,346	135.6
1980	2,666.0	318,282	119.4	15,777	5.9	28,311	10.6	15,879	6.0	378,249	151.9
1981	2,744.2	347,457	126.6	16,450	6.0	33,165	12.1	16,719	6.2	413,791	150.9
1982	2,790.1	377,959	135.5	17,681	6.3	31,764	11.4	20,141	7.2	447,545	160.4
1983	2,824.0	375,193[1]	132.9	17,550	6.2	26,197	9.3	20,913	7.4	439,849	155.8

1 See text, footnote 1.

Appendix B-1: Crimes in 1983 and percent change over 1982 by location

	Crime Category							
	Against Persons		Against Property		Other		Total	
Region	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
Greater Vancouver								
P.C.P.	13	18.2	186	-17.0	36	9.1	235	-12.3
Vancouver	7,250	-12.0	47,384	3.7	15,132	-3.3	69,766	0.3
Vancouver Airport	2	200.0	5	66.7	10	100.0	17	112.5
New Westminster	700	-2.2	5,169	8.4	2,236	5.0	8,105	6.5
West Vancouver	156	-21.6	2,467	0.7	926	-24.0	3,549	-8.2
Port Moody	193	7.8	978	-2.6	534	8.5	1,705	1.8
Burnaby	1,062	-10.4	14,416	13.2	6,307	6.9	21,785	9.9
North Vancouver City	332	-30.8	3,077	-1.0	1,657	4.7	5,066	-2.0
North Vancouver District	302	-3.5	3,716	3.6	1,828	12.4	5,846	5.8
Richmond	665	-23.3	6,921	-3.2	2,845	-15.5	10,431	-8.4
University	55	-29.5	983	-14.2	364	2.5	1,402	-11.2
Coquitlam Rural	11	-31.2	92	-36.5	73	-3.9	176	-25.7
Coquitlam Municipal	634	32.4	5,571	20.9	2,647	29.4	8,852	24.1
Port Coquitlam	359	51.5	2,278	21.7	1,451	38.0	4,088	24.3
Sub-total	11,734	-9.7	93,243	5.4	36,046	1.5	141,023	2.9
South Fraser								
Deas Isle Freeway	0		0		0		0	
Delta	528	10.2	5,013	3.3	2,089	8.9	7,630	5.3
White Rock	93	-28.5	901	-3.0	478	-30.9	1,472	-15.9
Surrey	1,591	-2.5	14,267	5.5	6,105	1.5	21,963	3.7
Surrey Rural	1	-75.0	9	-30.8	8	-27.3	18	-35.7
Langley City	263	-37.1	2,082	-23.2	860	-32.2	3,205	-27.1
Langley Township	340	30.3	3,136	64.7	1,325	57.4	4,801	59.7
Matsqui	251	-1.2	2,872	-3.3	1,125	-18.5	4,248	-7.7
Abbotsford Rural	3	-25.0	15	7.1	5	66.7	23	9.5
Abbotsford Municipal	131	31.0	1,214	-1.2	594	-14.9	1,939	-4.3
Abbotsford Freeway	0		0		0		0	
Chilliwack Rural	16	-54.3	236	-13.9	163	-24.5	415	-20.9
Chilliwack Municipal	393	-11.1	3,715	-1.9	1,683	-7.5	5,791	-4.2
Hope	91	-37.2	739	4.5	518	-9.4	1,348	-5.3
Boston Bar	14	16.7	104	-16.1	31	-18.4	149	-14.4
Sub-total	3,715	-5.1	34,303	3.0	14,984	-3.2	53,002	1.1

North Fraser								
Agassiz	70	-14.6	482	-4.7	294	17.1	846	0.8
Maple Ridge Rural	48	-2.0	470	28.4	255	-6.6	773	12.6
Maple Ridge Municipal	365	-8.7	3,251	15.5	1,308	5.1	4,924	10.4
Mission Rural	13	-56.7	102	-30.6	60	-21.0	175	-30.8
Mission Municipal	214	-29.6	1,483	-13.3	992	3.2	2,689	-9.6
Port Mann Freeway	0	-100.0	0	-300.0	1	-50.0	1	-83.3
Pitt Meadows Extension	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Sub-total	710	-18.0	5,788	4.3	2,911	3.7	9,409	2.0
Howe Sound and Coast								
Gibsons	87	-13.7	582	12.8	441	7.3	1,110	8.0
Sechelt	130	-3.7	562	-16.2	338	-4.2	1,030	-11.1
Squamish Rural	18	63.6	104	48.6	53	23.3	175	41.1
Squamish Municipal	135	-24.6	774	-1.1	483	-9.4	1,392	-6.9
Marine Services	5	150.0	39	-23.5	14	-17.6	58	-17.1
Pemberton	58	3.6	203	6.3	100	-9.1	361	1.1
Whistler	30	-9.1	562	19.8	173	35.2	765	21.4
Sub-total	463	-10.4	2,826	2.7	1,602	0.4	4,891	0.6
Greater Victoria								
Victoria City	857	-17.7	9,603	4.8	3,822	19.3	14,282	6.6
Oak Bay	40	135.3	756	5.4	310	9.9	1,106	8.9
Saanich	428	29.3	4,710	14.7	1,433	20.3	6,571	16.7
Central Saanich	34	13.3	608	3.2	219	-25.0	861	-5.5
Esquimalt	183	-19.7	1,119	-16.0	523	-20.3	1,825	-17.7
Colwood	299	-16.2	2,602	10.8	1,089	-11.9	3,990	1.2
Sidney Rural	18	-53.8	150	-63.7	94	-46.3	262	-58.2
Sidney Municipal	42	-37.3	522	-13.1	204	-26.1	768	-18.6
No. Saanich Extension	10	N/A	210	N/A	92	N/A	312	N/A
Victoria Comm. Fraud	0	-100.0	4	-80.0	6	0	10	-63.0
Victoria Airport			Not reported		Not reported			
Sub-total	1,911	-9.5	20,284	5.2	7,792	6.4	29,987	4.4
Other - B.C.								
Kelowna Sub-Division	2,112	5.1	18,448	-5.7	8,567	-10.0	29,127	-6.3
Kamloops Sub-Division	1,407	-6.7	11,982	-8.9	5,533	-15.8	18,922	-11.0
Prince George S/D	2,410	11.0	16,583	0.1	7,673	6.7	26,666	2.9
Prince Rupert S/D	1,419	-4.4	6,649	-9.8	4,339	-8.6	12,407	-8.8
Victoria (exclusive of Greater Victoria)	1,068	-15.8	9,880	-1.4	4,636	-14.1	15,584	-6.6
Courtenay Sub-Division	1,597	-7.1	11,579	-5.4	6,585	-9.8	19,761	-7.0
Nelson Sub-Division	1,037	-11.0	7,433	-14.1	4,350	-11.7	12,820	-13.1
Nelson Municipality	99	26.9	1,035	35.1	460	33.7	1,594	34.2
Sub-total	11,149	-2.2	83,589	-5.3	42,143	8.4	136,881	-6.1
Grand total	29,682	-6.7	240,033	1.1	105,478	-3.0	375,193	-0.7

Appendix B-2: Crime rates for 1983 by location

Location	Population	Crime Category: Against Persons	Against Property	Other	Total
Greater Vancouver					
P.C.P.	0	0	0	0	0
Vancouver	416,290	17.4	113.8	36.3	167.6
Vancouver Airport					
New Westminster	38,230	18.3	135.2	58.5	212.0
West Vancouver	36,502	15.1	67.6	25.4	97.2
Port Moody	14,876	13.0	65.8	35.9	114.6
Burnaby	137,032	7.8	105.2	46.0	159.0
North Vancouver City	34,483	9.6	89.2	48.1	146.9
North Vancouver District	65,200	4.6	57.0	28.0	89.7
Richmond	97,592	6.8	70.9	29.2	106.9
University	3,774	14.6	260.5	96.4	371.5
Coquitlam Rural	1,168	9.4	78.8	62.5	150.7
Coquitlam Municipal	61,065	10.4	91.2	43.3	145.0
Port Coquitlam	27,432	13.1	83.0	52.9	149.0
Sub-total	933,644	12.6	100.4	38.2	151.1
South Fraser					
Deas Isle Freeway					
Delta	75,042	7.0	66.8	27.8	101.7
White Rock	13,659	6.8	66.0	35.0	107.8
Surrey	152,772	10.4	93.4	40.0	143.8
Surrey Rural	444	2.3	20.3	18.0	40.6
Langley City	13,885	19.0	150.0	62.0	230.8
Langley Township	47,105	7.2	66.6	28.1	101.9
Matsqui	44,619	5.6	64.4	25.2	95.2
Abbotsford Rural	274	11.0	54.7	18.2	84.0
Abbotsford Municipal	13,387	9.8	90.7	44.4	144.8
Abbtosford Freeway					
Chilliwack Rural	2,763	5.8	85.4	59.0	150.2
Chilliwack Municipal	41,769	9.4	88.9	40.3	138.6
Hope	6,181	14.7	119.6	83.8	219.0
Boston	1,467	9.6	70.9	21.1	101.6
Sub-total	413,367	9.0	83.0	36.2	128.2
North Fraser					
Agassiz	5,227	13.4	92.2	56.2	161.9
Maple Ridge Rural	6,519	7.4	72.1	39.1	118.6
Maple Ridge Municipal	32,415	11.2	100.3	40.4	151.9
Mission Rural	3,508	3.7	29.1	17.1	49.9
Mission Municipal	20,192	10.6	73.4	49.1	133.2
Port Mann Freeway					
Pitt Meadows Extension					
Sub-total	67,861	10.5	85.3	42.9	138.7
Howe Sound and Coast					
Gibsons	6,425	13.5	90.6	68.6	172.8
Sechelt	9,777	13.3	57.5	34.6	105.3
Squamish Rural	1,856	9.7	56.0	28.6	94.3
Squamish Municipal	10,472	12.9	73.9	46.1	132.9
Marine Services	1,273	3.9	30.6	11.0	45.6
Pemberton	2,361	24.6	86.0	42.4	152.9
Whistler	1,586	18.9	335.4	110.0	482.3
Sub-total	33,750	13.7	83.7	47.5	144.9

Greater Victoria					
Victoria City	64,045	13.4	149.9	59.7	223.0
Oak Bay	16,806	2.4	45.0	18.4	65.8
Saanich	78,813	5.4	59.8	18.2	83.4
Central Saanich	11,043	3.1	55.1	19.8	78.0
Esquimalt	15,958	11.5	70.1	32.8	114.4
Colwood	32,080	9.3	81.1	33.9	124.4
Sidney Rural	6,904	2.6	21.7	13.6	37.9
Sidney Municipal	8,106	5.2	64.4	25.2	94.7
No. Saanich Extension					
Victoria Commercial Fraud	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria Airport	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	233,755	8.2	86.8	33.3	128.3
Other - B.C.					
Kelowna Sub-Division	235,499	9.0	78.3	36.4	123.7
Kamloops Sub-Division	148,808	9.5	80.5	37.2	127.2
Prince George S/D	189,478	12.7	87.5	40.5	140.7
Prince Rupert S/D	91,444	15.5	72.7	47.4	135.7
Victoria (Exclusive of Greater Victoria)	130,006	8.2	76.0	35.7	119.9
Courtenay Sub-Division	157,026	10.2	73.7	41.9	125.8
Nelson Sub-Division	139,556	8.3	53.2	31.2	91.9
Nelson Municipality	9,261	10.7	111.8	49.7	172.1
Sub-total	1,101,078	10.1	75.9	38.3	124.3

Grand total - See Appendix B-3

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6 See Appendix A-1, data sources

Appendix B-3: British Columbia crime rate[1] trends data (1977-1983)

		Crime Category									
		Against Persons		Against Property		Other Crimes		Total		Crime Index	
Year	Population	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1977	2,499.4	21,181	8.5	166,410	66.6	83,870	33.6	271,461	108.6	105,499	42.2
1978	2,542.4	22,165	8.7	178,314	70.1	86,237	33.9	286,716	112.8	113,399	44.6
1979	2,589.3	24,544	9.5	180,153	69.6	89,925	34.8	295,030	113.9	116,298	44.9
1980	2,666.0	27,589	10.3	196,279	73.6	94,422	35.4	318,282	119.4	130,048	48.8
1981	2,744.2	29,095	10.6	217,181	79.1	101,181	36.9	347,457	126.6	148,850	54.2
1982	2,790.1	31,812	11.4	237,410	85.0	108,737	39.0	377,959	135.5	165,678	59.4
1983	2,823.9	29,682	10.5	240,033	85.0	105,478	37.4	375,193	132.9	169,832	60.1

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1 Number of crimes per 1000 population

Appendix B-4: Adults charged with crimes in British Columbia: rate[1] trends data (1977-1983)

		Crime Category									
		Against Persons		Against Property		Other Crimes		Total		Crime Index	
Year	Adult Population[2]	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1977	1,816.4	5,593	3.1	18,260	10.1	11,699	6.4	35,552	19.6	11,567	6.4
1978	1,867.0	5,783	3.1	20,605	11.0	11,543	6.2	37,931	20.3	12,124	6.5
1979	1,918.2	6,098	3.2	20,444	10.7	12,198	6.4	38,740	20.2	12,345	6.4
1980	1,991.1	6,919	3.5	22,276	11.2	13,282	6.7	42,477	21.3	13,457	6.8
1981	2,065.4	6,854	3.3	24,745	12.0	13,357	6.5	44,956	21.8	14,693	7.1
1982	2,114.2	6,575	3.1	26,721	12.6	12,071	5.7	45,367	21.5	16,122	7.6
1983	2,150.6	6,855	3.2	26,118	12.1	11,323	5.3	44,296	20.6	16,308	7.6

1 Number of adults charged per 1000 adults (age 17 and over)
2 In thousands

Appendix B-5: Juveniles charged with crimes in British Columbia: rate[1] trends data (1977-1983)

		Crime Category									
		Against Persons		Against Property		Other Crimes		Total		Crime Index	
Year	Juvenile Population[2]	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1977	683.0	488	0.7	8,139	11.9	1,439	2.1	10,066	14.7	5,684	8.3
1978	675.4	535	0.8	9,996	14.8	1,684	2.5	12,215	18.1	6,804	10.1
1979	671.1	334	0.5	5,865	8.7	1,050	1.6	7,249	10.8	3,910	5.8
1980	674.9	580	0.9	9,596	14.2	1,905	2.8	12,081	17.9	5,922	8.8
1981	678.8	562	0.8	10,816	15.9	1,841	2.7	13,219	19.5	6,799	10.0
1982	675.9	468	0.7	9,206	13.6	1,159	1.7	10,833	16.0	5,450	8.1
1983	673.3	506	0.8	10,708	15.9	1,220	1.8	12,434	18.5	6,164	9.2

1 Number of juveniles charged per 1000 juveniles (age 16 and under)
2 In thousands

Appendix B-6: Juveniles treated informally by the police in British Columbia: rate[1] trends data (1977-1983)

Year	Juvenile Population[2]	Crime Category: Against Persons No.	Against Persons Rate	Against Property No.	Against Property Rate	Other Crimes No.	Other Crimes Rate	Total No.	Total Rate	Crime Index No.	Crime Index Rate
1977	683.0	626	0.9	8,070	11.8	4.451	6.5	13,147	19.3	4,377	6.4
1978	675.4	580	0.9	7,099	10.5	3,943	5.8	11,622	17.2	3,912	5.8
1979	671.1	747	1.1	10,130	15.1	4,193	6.3	15,070	22.5	6,012	9.0
1980	674.9	444	0.7	5,194	7.7	2,615	3.9	8,253	12.2	2,765	4.1
1981	678.8	428	0.6	4,997	7.4	2,201	3.2	7,626	11.2	2,764	4.1
1982	675.9	467	0.7	4,539	6.7	2,256	3.3	7,262	10.7	2,215	3.3
1983	673.3	463	0.7	4,914	7.3	2,544	3.8	7,921	11.8	2,364	3.5

1 Number of juveniles treated informally per 1000 population (age 16 and under)
2 In thousands

Appendix C-1: Drug Offence Trend Data for British Columbia (1977-1983)

Drug Offence Category	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Narcotic Control Act[1]							
Heroin	622	823	243	324	230	288	354
Cocaine	190	222	183	306	438	575	507
Cannabis:							
Possession	7,980	6,933	7,163	8,582	9,251	8,930	8,850
Trafficking/import.	934	887	796	1,040	1,220	1,590	1,283
Cultivation	152	237	212	190	121	241	390
Other Narcotics	335	241	266	223	350	288	259
Sub-total	10,213	9,343	8,863	10,665	11,610	11,912	11,643
Food and Drug Act							
Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	72	72	39	81	50	108	106
Possession or Trafficking in Restricted Drugs	383	412	423	469	484	620	860
Sub-total	455	484	462	550	534	728	966
All Drugs:	10,668	9,827	9,325	11,215	12,144	12,640	12,609

1 The data for each drug, except cannabis, includes possession, trafficking and importing

Appendix D-1: Traffic Offences[1] in British Columbia Trend Data (1977-1983)

Year	Criminal Code Offences No.	Criminal Code Offences Rate[2]	Serious Provincial Statute Offences No.	Serious Provincial Statute Offences Rate[2]	Other Traffic Offences No.	Other Traffic Offences Rate[2]	Total Traffic Offences No.	Total Traffic Offences Rate[2]
1977	40,570	183.9	23,496	106.5	476,690	2,160.9	540,756	2,451.3
1978	40,820	169.8	25,560	106.3	529,049	2,200.7	595,429	2,476.8
1979	40,510	161.3	29,267	116.5	571,905	2,276.7	641,682	2,554.5
1980	43,488	159.2	35,733	130.8	671,645	2,459.3	750,866	2,749.4
1981	43,521	165.8	38,137	145.3	704,892	2,686.3	786,550	2,997.5
1982	42,254	177.4	36,737	154.2	793,695	3,332.1	872,686	3,663.7
1983	36,570	182.1	36,100	179.8	858,462	4,275.2	931,132	4,637.1

1 Excludes parking violations
2 Number of offences per 100 million kilometres driven

Appendix D-2: Traffic Accidents in British Columbia Trend Data (1977-1983)

Year	Total Kilometres Driven[1]	Fatal Accidents No.	Fatal Accidents Rate[3]	Personal Injury Accidents No.	Personal Injury Accidents Rate[3]	Property Damage Accidents[2] No.	Property Damage Accidents[2] Rate[3]	Total Accidents No.	Total Accidents Rate[3]
1977	220.6	617	2.8	21,560	97.7	92,869	421.0	115,046	521.5
1978	240.4	553	2.3	22,905	95.3	89,177	371.0	112,635	468.5
1979	251.2	628	2.5	26,299	104.7	96,936	385.9	123,863	493.1
1980	273.1	710	2.6	28,668	105.0	114,199	418.2	143,577	525.7
1981	262.4	761	2.9	30,626	116.7	96,444	367.5	127,831	487.2
1982	238.2	524	2.2	23,662	99.3	87,682	368.1	111,868	469.6
1983	200.8	522	2.6	22,567	112.4	78,976	393.3	102,065	508.3

1 Based on the total sales of clear gasoline
2 The reporting level for property damage only accidents was raised January 1, 1981 from $ 200 to $ 400. This has significantly reduced the number of accidents reported since 1981
3 Number of accidents per 100 million kilometres driven

Appendix D-3: Alcohol Related Casualty[1] Accidents and Police Enforcement Activity Trend Data (1977-1983)

Year	Total Casualty Accidents No.	Total Casualty Accidents Rate[5]	Alcohol Related Accidents[2] No.	Alcohol Related Accidents[2] Rate[5]	Percent Accidents Alcohol Related[3]	DWI Charges No.	DWI Charges Rate[5]	Vehicles Checked[4] No.	Vehicles Checked[4] Rate[5]
1977	22,177	100.5	3,395	15.4	19.3	23,170	105.0	Missing data	
1978	23,458	97.8	3,355	14.0	16.6	21,796	90.7	317,469	1,320.6
1979	26,927	107.2	3,693	14.7	14.3	21,264	84.6	262,643	1,045.6
1980	29,378	107.6	4,173	15.3	14.7	23,007	84.2	233,684	855.7
1981	31,387	119.6	4,709	17.9	15.3	25,355	96.6	122,101	465.3
1982	24,186	101.5	3,528	14.8	15.0	25,408	106.7	183,792	771.6
1983	23,089	115.0	3,156	15.7	13.9	22,331	111.2	Missing data	

1 Accidents involving death or injury
2 Based on the attending police officer's opinion as to the primary contributing factor affecting the driver considered to be the most responsible for the accident
3 This column omits casualty accidents where no contributing factors were recorded
4 Includes only those checked by Breath Alcohol Testing Mobile Unit (BATmobile)
5 Number per 100 million kilometres driven

Appendix E-1: Police Strength Trends Data and Population Ratios (1973-1983)[1]

Year	Population	R. C. M. P. Federal[2] & Hqrts.	R. C. M. P. Provincial (Rural)	R. C. M. P. Municipal	Independent Municipal	All Police	Police/ Population[3]
1973	2,302.4	435	1,149	1,134	1,328	4,046	569.1
1974	2,375.7	450	1,219	1,191	1,391	4,251	558.9
1975	2,433.2	516	1,313	1,244	1,535	4,608	528.0
1976	2,466.6	516	1,247	1,414	1,560	4,737	520.7
1977	2,499.6	584	1,283	1,542	1,584	4,993	500.6
1978	2,542.4	695	1,331	1,596	1,590	5,212	487.8
1979	2,589.3	700	1,369	1,625	1,611	5,305	488.1
1980	2,666.0	701	1,397	1,687	1,654	5,439	490.2
1981	2,744.2	718	1,473	1,754	1,684	5,629	487.5
1982	2,790.1	743	1,486	1,804	1,687	5,720	487.8
1983	2,823.9	748	1,495	1,823	1,684	5,750	491.1

1 Police strength figures represent authorized strength as of March 1st of each year for RCMP forces and December 31st for independent municipal forces. Sources of data: RCMP "E" Division and municipal departments
2 Denotes general administrative staff and staff deployed and federal policing, located either at "E" Division headquarters or subdivision headquarters
3 Number of citizens per officer

Appendix E-2: Selected Police Strength/Offence Ratios in British Columbia (1976-1983)

Year	Police/Crimes[1]	Police/all Offence[2]	Police/Criminal Traffic Offences	Police/all Traffic Offences[3]
1976	55.7	65.2	8.0	110.3
1977	54.4	64.0	8.1	108.3
1978	55.0	65.2	7.8	114.2
1979	55.6	66.2	7.6	121.0
1980	58.5	69.5	8.0	138.1
1981	61.7	73.5	7.7	139.7
1982	66.1	78.2	7.4	152.6
1983	65.3	76.5	6.4	161.9

1 Number of crimes per officer, excluding criminal traffic offences
2 Number of offences per officer, including all crimes, other federal, provincial statute and municipal by-law offences but excluding all traffic violations
3 Includes all criminal traffic, other federal traffic, provincial traffic and municipal traffic offences. Excludes all parking violations

Appendix E-3: Selected Police Strength/Cleared Offence Ratios (1976-1983)

Year	Police/Cleared Crimes[1]	Police/all Cleared Offences[2]	Police/ Cleared Criminal Traffic Offences	Police/ all Cleared Traffic Offences[3]
1976	17.2	25.1	6.1	107.3
1977	17.7	25.7	6.7	105.0
1978	17.7	26.1	6.4	111.0
1979	17.3	26.2	6.1	117.3
1980	18.1	27.4	6.5	133.6
1981	18.1	27.6	6.0	133.9
1982	18.4	27.1	5.0	142.2
1983	18.6	27.3	4.8	156.2

1 Number of cleared crimes per officer, excluding cleared criminal traffic offences
2 Number of cleared offences per officer, including all crimes, other federal, provincial statute and municipal by-law offences, but excluding all traffic offences
3 Includes all criminal traffic, other federal traffic and municipal traffic offences, but excludes all parking violations

Appendix E-4: Police Strength by Location [1]

Municipality	Population 1983	Police Strength (Actual)	Municipality	Population 1983	Police Strength (Actual)
*Vancouver	416,290	971	Maple Ridge	32,415	47
Surrey	152,772	199	Port Coquitlam	27,432	32
Burnaby	137,032	199	Penticton	23,664	26
Richmond	97,592	128	Mission	20,192	28
*Saanich	78,813	107	Vernon	20,433	29
*Delta	75,042	120	Port Alberni	19,745	28
Prince George	80,111	109	*Oak Bay	16,806	24
North Vancouver District	65,200	68	Prince Rupert	16,476	31
Kamloops	64,502	96	Cranbrook	16,363	24
*Victoria	64,045	145	Campbell River	16,337	27
Coquitlam	61,065	66	*Esquimalt	15,958	26
Kelowna	59,879	68	*Port Moody	14,876	28
Nanaimo	49,284	75	Fort St.John	14,062	24
Langley Twsp.	47,105	59	Langley City	13,885	19
*Matsqui	44,619	59	White Rock	13,659	20
Chilliwack	41,769	52	Powell River	13,464	18
*New Westminster	38,230	93	Abbotsford	13,387	20
*West Vancouver	36,502	66	Kitimat	13,316	17
North Vancouver City	34,483	50	Dawson Creek	11,453	17
			Terrace	11,120	19
			Salmon Arm	11,255	12

Municipality	Population 1983	Police Strength (Actual)	Municipality	Population 1983	Police Strength (Actual)
*Central Saanich	11,043	13	Sidney	8,106	11
North Cowichan	11,000	11	Summerland	7,632	6
Squamish	10,472	15	Kimberley	7,476	9
Williams Lake	9,678	14	Castlegar	6,882	10
Courtenay	9,564	14	Comox	6,658	7
Trail	9,406	16	Merritt	6,069	9
*Nelson	9,261	16	Mackenzie	5,916	8
Quesnel	8,715	15	Chemainus	5,800	9

Totals:	Population 1983 - 2,134,311	Police Strength (Actual) - 3,429
Totals (including Rural):	Population 1983 - 2,783,455	Police Strength (Actual) - 4,479

[1] Source of Data: Data Services Section, Finance and Administration Division, Support and Regulatory Services Branch, Ministry of Attorney General, 1983

Criminal Justice Monthly Report, police/crime ratios

* Municipalities with independent police departments; all others listed have municipal contracts with the RCMP.

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